AN ABRIDGMENT OF THE SECOND VOLUME OF THE *BRITISH* TREASURY;

CONTAINING,

Greek and *Roman* MEDALS.

OF ALL SORTS.

Drawn, Engraven, and Deſcrib'd by

NICHOLAS HAYM, a *Roman*.

VOL. II.

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ACT II.

MICHOLNAS HALL, a Manor.

Dead, Embracing and Dancing.

OF ALL SORTS

CHASE AND FOREST MEDLEYS.

CONTAINING

ENTIRE TRANSLATION

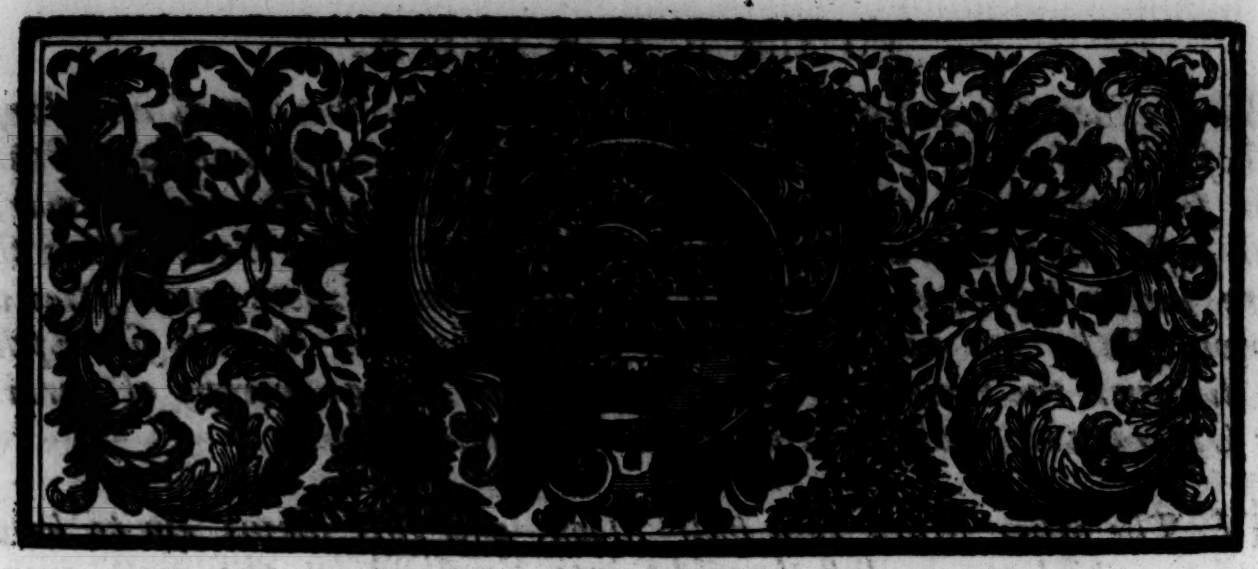
OF THE

SECOND ACTOR

OF THE

ABRIDGMENT

AN



TO THE

READER.

AVING in this Second Volume of the British Treasury *pitched upon a Method somewhat different from the former, it's necessary the Reader should be made acquainted with it.*

I. *I have made it much more Copious than the former, and this in order to the greater Satisfaction of those who are Curious in Antiquity; and for as much as it contains five hundred Medals and upwards, and to the end it may not swell beyond the Bulk of the other Volume, I have abridg'd the Remarks in the* English *Part.*

II. *Being very sensible that many Copper Plates must necessarily retard the Work, and be the occasion of several Inconveniences, I have for that reason reduced 'em to a smaller number, and Engraven on each of 'em several Medals together; but the Imperial ones are on Plates loose in the Book, which may be bound all together, or otherwise placed in their proper Places, to which the Figures upon them do direct you.*

III. *Besides the common Marks which denote the Metal and largeness of the Medals, I have added two more, one of which is a Star* * *upon some of them, to shew that the Medals which are so mark'd bear a sublimer Character than the rest, because they have Heads that were never before made publick; or else some Rivers and Cities unknown, Titles not taken Notice of; or that such Medals fix Epochs or discover the Origin of them, and other Things worthy of particular Observation, which rise to a considerable number.*

IV. *The other Mark is a half Moon, and this shews 'em to be the Medals which were last brought into* England *by the most worthy Doctor* William Sherard; *who having many Years been Consul at* Smyrna, *collected a* Museum *of most rare Medals and remarkable Inscriptions; and certainly so wise a Person could not fail, during so long a Residence in* Asia, *but make a Collection of such choice, learn'd and singular Things as are to be met with in this Volume, and the others which shall hereafter be publish'd.*

V. *As the greatest part of the Medals contain'd in this Book belong to my Lord Duke of* Devonshire, *I have (that I might make the Work more compact) assum'd the Liberty to set down the Name of that Noble Person in the Margin in this manner D.* Devonsh.

VI. *As the Cuts are engraven in Characters of several sorts, and much differing from one another, it is to be observ'd that this is done, because I thought it necessary to form the Letters exactly as I found 'em on these Antique Monuments.*

VII. *This Volume, like the former, is divided into three Parts; Kings and Illustrious Men take up the first place; Cities according to the Order of the* Greek *Alphabet fill the second; and we conclude as it were with a compleat Series of the Imperial onēs, the greatest part of which are* Greek *Medals; and there are none, except five or six in the whole, amongst 'em that were ever before publish'd.*

VIII. *I have not been wanting with the utmost Diligence to make this Work as perfect as I could; but as human Understanding is the Seat of Error, I do not doubt but that I have committed many; and therefore whenever any learned Person will have the Goodness, and do me the Favour to inform me of them, I shall not fail to make honourable Mention of it; because this would very much redound to the Benefit of the Commonwealth of Learning, and make this Volume better and more useful; but as I have not yet received any such Corrections of Errors from any body, I my self am to observe*

one

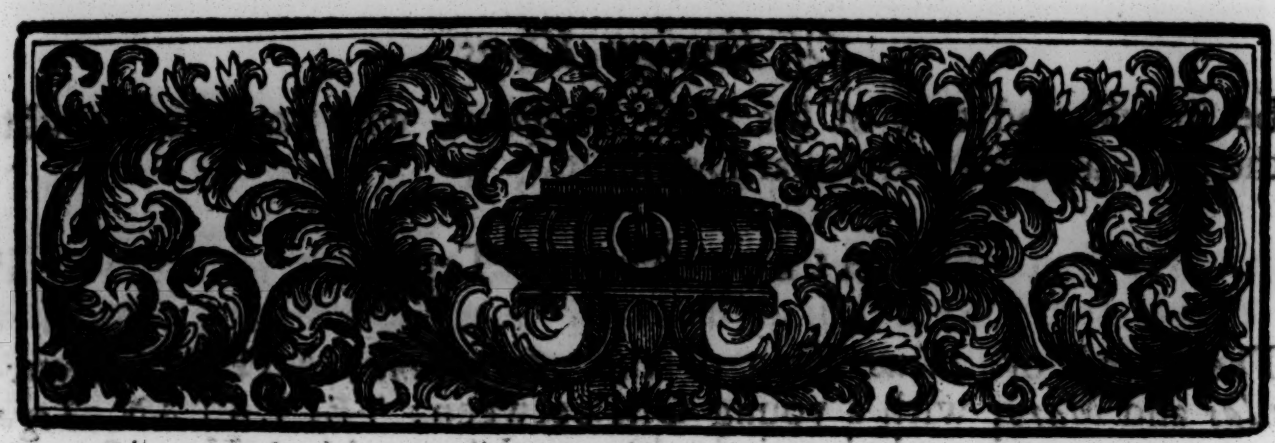
one which has hapned in his Work, which I had not discover'd 'till after the Sheet was wrought off.

IX. *The Medal then which in Plate VII. N. 6. is ascribed to the City of* Zela *in* Pontus, *ought to be ascrib'd to* Smyrna; *for tho' the Medal here produc'd is perfectly well preserv'd, except the Points between the Letters, which were the occasion of the Error, yet I could not have been able to correct it, if I had not met with another like it, which is in the Possession of the most learned Mr.* Edmund Chishull, *on which, tho' it is very ill preserv'd, yet you may exactly discern on one side the Letters* ZM. ACI. POY. ΦOY. &c. *the* M *is form'd indeed as it were like an* H, *but the Pointing clearly shews it ought to be read thus,* Smyrnæorum Asiæ, Prætore Rufo Fusio Proconsuli. *I have likewise committed a Mistake in the first Volume, p.* 60, *of which I shall speak in the Third, when I come to treat of another which belongs to my Lord of* Pembroke. *Other Errors of the like Consequence with these, I wait to have corrected by the Learned, and such as are Lovers of the Publick Good.*

In the beginning of each Chapter are to be seen some of these Letters, which signify to whom the Medals do belong, *viz.*

D. D. *his Grace the Duke of* Devonshire
L. P. *Earl of* Pembroke.
L. W. *Earl of* Winchelsea.
R. A. *Sir* Robert Abdy.
A. F. *Sir* Andrew Fountain.
H. S. *Sir* Hans Sloane.
Ox. *the University of* Oxford.
Ch. *Mr.* Chichley.
M. *Mr.* Masson.
W. *Mr.* Wren, *Son of Sir* Christopher.
S. *Mr.* Sadler.
K. *Mr.* Kemp.
D. Sh. *Dr.* William Sherard.
R. Ed. Richard Edgecombe, *Esq;*
R. S. *Sir* Robert Sutton.
C. *Mr.* William Crosse.
L. *Mr.* Love.

OF



OF
FOREIGN KINGS.

E begun the First Volume of our *British Treasury* with the Kings of *Syria* and *Commagene*; and to pursue the same Order, we shall begin the Second with Foreign Kings: Two of them lived before the *Trojan* War, and another in the time of the said War; after these three we go on with the Kings of *Macedon*, *Syria* and *Egypt*, which may serve to supply the Series of them which are already publish'd. Then we proceed with the Kings of *Pergamus*, *Parthia*, *Cappadocia*, *Bithinia*, *Paphlagonia*, *Pontus*, and of the *Sauromatæ*; and this part of the Book we conclude with one *Alannus*, which does encrease the number of the Heads yet unknown, and we close this Article with the Illustrious Men of Antiquity.

I. MINOS *King and Legislator of* Crete, *and* Pasiphae *his Wife.*

The Head of *Pasiphae*:)(The Head of King *Minos* KNΩ *Cnossiorum*. This Medal is w. p. and very thick, and of grand Relief, and by the Workmanship 'tis suppos'd to be very antient. MED. I. *L. W.*

Cnossus was the Capital of the Island of *Crete*, in which there were two famous things, one was the Labyrinth, and the other the Sepulchre of *Jupiter*; tho' some say it was not the Sepulchre of *Jupiter*, but of *Minos* his Son, King of *Crete*: Since therefore these two Heads can't be attributed to any Divinity, I think it is probable that the *Cnossians*, to revive the Memory of their King and Legislator, who kept his Court in their City, and reign'd 9 Years, caus'd this his Head

to

to be ſtruck, and that of his Wife *Paſiphae*, who was the Daughter of the Sun, as their particular Deities.

II. ALEUS *King of* Tegea.

MED. II. *L. W. and D. D.* The Head of *Aleus* King of the *Arcadians*; ΑΛΕΟΣ *Aleus*:)(*Pallas* and *Mars*, with a young Girl between: ΤΕΓΕΑΤΑΝ. *Tegeatarum*, w. p. and w. d. but it is thin, and has a black Verniſh. *His Grace the Duke of* Devonſhire has this Medal, but on the ſide of the Head the Word ΑΛΕΟΣ can't be ſeen, tho' the Diadem is very plain.

This Medal is very ſingular; not only on the Account of the Town of *Tegea*, but for the Head of King *Aleus* never before known. *Harduin* is the only Antiquary that has regiſter'd it, but he ſays nothing of the ſaid *Aleus*, and very little of the reſt, and by his Deſcription I find it very different from ours.

Tegea is a Town of *Arcadia*, which receiv'd the Name from *Tegeates*, *Lycaon*'s Son, and *Aleus* was King of this City, and the firſt that reſided in it. He lived three Generations before the *Trojan* War: He built the famous Temple of *Pallas Alea*, which Temple was deſtroy'd by Fire the firſt Year of the Olympiad 96; and the *Tegeans* built another a great deal more magnificent in Honour of this Goddeſs. They celebrated at *Tegea* the Games called *Alei*, and for that reaſon they have put upon this Medal the Figure of *Minerva*, which was had there in very great Veneration. *Mars*, oppoſite to the Goddeſs, was called Γυναικόθοιναν, and received this Name from the Women; becauſe when the *Tegeans* were in War againſt the *Lacedemonians*, *Carillus* their King march'd with an Army againſt *Tegea*, and was defeated and made Priſoner by the Women alone, and from that time the Women only, without the Men, ſacrificed to *Mars* in Memory of that Action; and it is very remarkable that by this fine Medal, it appears the Goddeſs *Minerva* was worſhipped by the Men, and the God *Mars* by the Women. The young Girl we ſee betwixt 'em was the Prieſteſs of *Minerva*, who when ſhe was fit for a Husband, was diſmiſs'd, and another put into her Place. I muſt not forget to obſerve, that the moſt learned Mr. *Maſſon* has regiſter'd in his Manuſcript a Medal which ſhould have been join'd with ours, and I ſhould have engraven it, tho' it belongs not to this Kingdom, if I had ſeen it: There is on one ſide the Head of *Pallas* with an Helmet, as in the *Athenian* Medals; and on the reverſe an Owl upon a Baſe, or a Capital of a Pillar, with theſe Letters ΑΘΑΝΑΣ. ΑΛΕΑΣ.

King

King CYZICUS.

The Head of *Cyzicus*, who was very famous amongst the *Argonautes*, was publish'd before by *Seguinus*, with two different Reverses, but never with these which we offer at present.

The first of our Medals has his Head with these Letters KYZIKOC, *Cyzicus*:)(a Tower with three female Figures upon it, having a Torch in their Hands, and two Torches on both sides of the Tower, wreathed with Serpents. A Reverse most like this we find in *Patin*, with the Head of *Caracalla*; where he, tho' a very learned Antiquary, says nothing upon it; but I will not pass it over, because we find in *Strabo*, that the *Cyziceni* had three fine Edifices, amongst whom was that of *Annona*, where they kept their Corn, which I think is that which is represented on this Reverse, because of the three Figures that are upon it; I suppose that that which is in the middle is *Ceres*, and the other two *Proserpina* her Daughter and *Cibele*; these being the three principal Deities of the *Cyzicenians*, and all these three we find by Medals to bear Torches in their Hands. MED. I. *D. D.* *Thesaur. in 4to. p. 575.* *lib. 12. p. 75.*

The second Medal has the Head of *Cyzicus* as the former; and the Capricorn which is in the Reverse, being half Fish and half Goat, signifies the Power of the *Cyzicenians* both by Sea and Land. This Medal belongs to Sir *Robert Sutton*, which was brought by him into *England*, with a great many more very rare ones, when he return'd from his Embassy at the *Ottoman* Port. MED. II. *R. S.*

The two following Medals belong to Mr. *William Crosse*, Chaplain to the aforesaid Ambassador in *Turkey*; both have the Head of *Cyzicus* like the rest; one has the initial Letters of the said Town, the other the Name of *Tarquinius Paulus*, who was Prætor at *Cyzicus* in the time they had the second *Neocorate*, which was after *Caracalla* became Emperor, who gave them this Privilege again, as the Emperor *Hadrian* had conferr'd the first *Neocorate* upon 'em. It is observ'd of the Medals of this Town, that they are extreamly well struck, the *Cyzicenians* having the Name of being the best Mint Masters of all the *East*; and the *Zecchin*, the Name of a Gold *Venetian* Coin, is believ'd to be deriv'd from *Kyzikine*, the Name in *Greek* of *Cyzicus*. MED. III. & IV. *Cr.*

Of the KINGS *of* MACEDON.

IT is impossible to settle the Chronology of the Kings of *Macedon*, because of the Disagreement of Authors; and the Medals, which should clear up all this to us, give no Titles and no Epochs; nay we can hardly find out the Princes by Physiognomies, seeing most of them have only the Heads of *Apollo*, *Jupiter* or *Hercules* upon 'em; so that I can hardly think it possible any body can give us a Series of 'em, as *Vaillant* has done of the Kings of *Syria* and the *Ptolemies*; and *Goltzius*, who has endeavour'd to do it, has succeeded but very imperfectly, since he has mixt negligently with them some that do belong to the Kings of *Syria*.

First Plate.

MED. I. *D. D.* Tho' the first of these Medals is not well preserved, we are sure that it belongs to a King of *Macedon*, and it seems to be the Name of *Archelaus*, but certainly it can't be the same with that publish'd by *Goltzius*, being without a Beard, and young; but this must be attributed to the first *Archelaus*, who reign'd about the Year of *Rome* 334, and his Head was never published before.

MED. II. *and* III. *D. D.* The two following I ascribe to *Philip* the Father of *Alexander* the Great, tho' 'tis uncertain whether they are his, or *Philips* the Father of *Perseus* the last King of *Macedon*; but the Head with the Helmet may be that of the first *Philip* the Father of *Alexander*, and struck in Commemoration of him by the second *Philip*, because he was the first who rais'd the Glory of that Monarchy. The Helmet was call'd *Causia*, which signifies a *Macedonian* Diadem; and the Head of the Griffin which is upon it, as well as the Heads of other Beasts, was us'd by several Nations in War to frighten their Enemies. The Wing which is upon the Ear signifies Strength; and the Knife that is upon the Shoulder, imports that those Kings were also Priests, because such a Knife was us'd in the Sacrifice call'd *Tauroboli*. The Eagle on the reverse alludes to *Jupiter*, who was a Tutelar God of the *Macedonians*. On the third Medal appears the *Macedonian* Shield, which is often seen upon their Medals; but 'tis very uncommon upon such Medals, to see the two Caps of *Castor* and *Pollux*, Symbols of the Maritime Powers; and it may be, that this Medal was coined in a Town situate on the Sea side.

MED. IV. *L. W.* This little Medal is very valuable, because one side has certainly the Head of *Alexander* the Great, which is not common, seeing those that are generally taken for him, have on one side the Head of *Hercules*,

cules, *Jupiter* or *Minerva*; but this can't be doubted, becauſe it has the Diadem and the Horn of *Jupiter Ammon*, whoſe Son he would have the People believe he was; and moreover the ſaid Medal is ſo well preſerved, and of ſuch fine Workmanſhip, and better than any one I have ſeen yet, that there is no doubt but it muſt have been very like him: Beſides, we have on its Reverſe the Lion, which was a Simbol of Strength and Power, and this Simbol relates to his Birth; ſeeing that according to *Plutarch*, his Father, when *Olimpia* the Mother of *Alexander* was big of him, dreamt that he had ſeal'd her Belly with a Seal, on which was Engraven the Figure of a Lion; and this Simbol was uſed afterwards in their Medals by *Lyſimachus* and *Caſſander* in Imitation of him.

No Medal has ever yet been publiſh'd of *Arideus* King of *Macedon*, but I think this may be one, becauſe the Letters BA. AP. I don't doubt are the Initials of his Name, becauſe the Workmanſhip of the ſaid Medal is not older, I think, than the Times of *Alexander* the Great, to whom *Arideus* was Brother, being the Natural Son of *Philip*, whom he had by a Dancer of *Lariſſa* call'd *Nicaſipolide*; he reign'd after *Alexander*, and was very unfit for Government: He had *Antipater* for his Tutor, and after him *Polypercon*; and when he had reign'd 6 Years, *Olimpia* the Mother of *Alexander* caus'd him to be ſlain, together with his Wife *Euridice*. The half Ship that is on the Reverſe with a Hammer on one ſide, ſignifies that *Arideus* had inlarged or repaired the Arſenal, or built ſeveral Ships for the Defence of his Kingdom, ſeeing *Alexander* at his Death left Memoirs, enjoyning that ſeveral Harbours and Arſenals ſhould be made, Ships built, *&c.* according to *Diodorus*. MED. V. *D. D.*

I. This Medal bearing the Name of *Alexander*, I have added here. The Phyſiognomy indeed is not of *Alexander* the Great, and ſeeing it is uncertain whoſe it is, I leave the Learned to judge of it as they pleaſe. Perhaps it belongs to *Alexander* the Son of *Caſſander*, and I am to obſerve that the Reverſe is common to the Coins of *Philip*, *Alexander* and *Caſſander*. *Second Plate.* MED. VI. *D. D.*

II. The next belongs to *Caſſander* without his Head: He was the Son of *Antipater*. He was as Valiant as he was Cruel, againſt the Family of *Alexander*, becauſe 'tis ſaid that he poiſon'd *Alexander* his Maſter; 'tis certain he was the occaſion of putting *Olimpia* and the two ſurviving Sons of *Alexander* to Death, *viz.* *Hercules* whom he begot upon *Barſina*, and *Alexander* who was ſlain together with *Roxana* his Mother. He married *Theſſalonica*, Natural Daughter of *Philip*, and Siſter to *Arideus*, both born by a Woman of *Lariſſa*, of MED. VII. *D. D.*

whom we have ſpoken before. *Caſſander* at his Death left three Sons; *Philip* the Eldeſt, who died a little after his Father; *Antipater* the ſecond, who caus'd his Mother *Theſſalonica* to be murder'd; and he was kill'd by *Alexander* the third Son, in revenge of his Mother's Death; and this *Alexander* was afterwards ſlain by *Demetrius*, who poſſeſs'd himſelf of all the Kingdom. *Pauſanias* ſays that *Caſſander* died of a Dropſie, and was eaten up by Vermin alive, and his Son *Philip* died of a Conſumption, and ſo he and all his Family were puniſh'd for his Barbarity. The Helmet on one ſide of this Medal is different from that which was us'd by the *Macedonians*: I think it was invented by *Caſſander*, as being lighter, and ſo more commodious for War. The upper part of a Spear which is on the Reverſe, ſignifies the Hunting of wild Beaſts, of which *Caſſander* was a great Lover, as *Diodorus Siculus* affirms.

Third Plate. MED. VIII. *and* IX. *D. D.* I. II. Theſe two Medals have both the ſame Head on one ſide, which I take to be *Philip*'s, the Father of *Alexander* the Great, tho' they were ſtruck by *Perſeus* the laſt King in Memory of him. The Letters in the Reverſe of the firſt BA. ΠΕ. ſignify *Regis Perſei*; but I don't know the meaning of BA. EP--- on the other, becauſe there was no King of *Macedon* to whom they may be aſcrib'd. *Diodorus Siculus* is the only Author that gives us an Account of the moſt miſerable End of *Perſeus* in his Fragment of the 31ſt Book.

Fourth Plate. MED. X. & XI. *R. A. and L. W.* I. II. Having ſpoke before of the *Macedonian* Helmet and their Shields, we inſert two Medals here, on which are the ſaid Helmet and the Shield, and within the Head of *Meduſa*, alluding to *Pallas* the principal Deity of the ſaid People.

The KINGS *of* SYRIA.

First Plate. MED. I. *D. D.* I. THIS Medal belongs to *Seleucus* the firſt Founder of the Kingdom of *Syria*. We ſee on one ſide his Head in an Helmet, and the Reverſe a Victory that crowns a Trophy, which I think alludes to that famous Victory that the ſaid *Seleucus* obtain'd over *Demetrius Poliarcætes*, who having conquer'd *Cilicia*, and advanc'd as far as *Cyrreſtica*, he in a manner ſurpris'd *Seleucus* aſleep, and had already put to flight one Wing of his Army; when *Seleucus* finding himſelf in great danger, jump'd off his Horſe, and cloſing his Helmet, made a Speech to his Soldiers, and then ruſhing upon the Enemy, he got a compleat Victory, and a little after took *Demetrius* Priſoner,

ſoner, who after three Years died in Priſon in the 54th Year of his Age, the 56th Year of *Seleucus*'s Reign, and the 477th from the Building of *Rome*. The Letters AX which are betwixt the Trophy and the Victory, may give us cauſe to think that the Medal was ſtruck by the *Achaians*, which People had been very much diſturbed by *Demetrius* when alive.

Here is another Medal belonging to *Seleucus* the Firſt, which has an Elephant on one ſide, and an Horſes's Head on the other; the Elephant denotes his Power: For *Diodorus* ſays, *Seleucus* in the War againſt *Antigonus* had 480 Elephants, and receiv'd 500 more from *Sandrocottus*, when he made a Peace with him. *Strabo* writes that a great number of 'em were bred in *Syria* towards *Laodicea*. But having neglected in my firſt Volume, pag. 3. to ſay any thing upon the Head of a Horſe horned, as appears in the Reverſe of this Medal, tho' I can't find any thing fully to ſatisfy me concerning it, yet I ſhall not paſs it over twice: Perhaps the Head alludes to *Bucephalus*, which was the Name of *Alexander* the Great's Horſe; but becauſe I diſcern that the Elephant alſo has Horns, it may rather ſignifie the great Power of *Seleucus*, becauſe under *Alexander* he commanded the Elephants and the Horſe Guard of the ſaid Prince, and afterwards was Maſter of 72 Satrapies, the Horn being an Enſign of Power and Authority. The Anchor we have ſpoke of very often in our firſt Book. MED. II. *D. D.*

The Earl of *Winchelſea* has another little Braſs Medal, with the Head of *Apollo* wreath'd with Laurel on one ſide; and on the other the Head of a Horſe with Horns, and theſe Letters ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΣΕΛΕΥΚΟΥ. *Regis Seleuci.* *L. W.*

The third Medal in this Plate is of *Antiochus* the Firſt, and the Head of *Jupiter* and the Thunderbolts: This is to denote that the Medal was ſtruck in *Seleucia* on the Sea ſide, near the River *Orontes* and the *Pierian* Hills; becauſe *Appian* ſays, that when this City was begun to be built it was ſtruck by Lightning, and the Inhabitants uſed to ſing Hymns, wherein Thunderbolts were very often mention'd, which they took to be a Diety. MED. III. *D. Sh.*

Theſe two Medals I think are alſo of *Antiochus* the Firſt, and the firſt Head with a Helmet may be of *Alexander* the Great, if not of the ſaid *Antiochus*: The Caps of *Caſtor* and *Pollux* on the Reverſe ſhall be explain'd with the two Figures on Horſeback, in the next Medal which are of the ſame Gods, and they were worſhipped by the *Tripolitans*, in whoſe Country the Medals were ſtamp'd, and where they had a Temple. *Hercules*'s Club in the firſt Medal, and MED. IV. & V. *D. Sh.* *and* *D. D.*

and the Figure of *Pallas* in the next, muſt be referr'd to the *Macedonians*, from whence the *Syrians* were deſcended.

Second Plate. MED. VI. *L. P.* Mr. *Maſſon* has at laſt found this Medal in the famous Cabinet of the Earl of *Pembroke*, which we promis'd to give an Account of in our firſt Vol. pag. 14, where may be ſeen what has been ſaid upon it. It is the only Medal of *Seleucus* IV. with the Title of *Philopatoris*. Vid. *Vaillant*, p. 159.

MED. VII. *D. D.* The next has the Head of a King with a Diadem, and every thing concurs to make us believe it to be one of a Kings of *Syria*, and I take it to be one of *Seleucus* the VIth, and Mr. *Maſſon* concurs with my Opinion about it. This King was put to Death near that very Place which is mention'd in the Reverſe, *viz. Eleuthero Cilicum ad Pyramum*. See Father *Harduin* under the Word *Mopſueſtia* in his *Edit.* in 4to. p. 329.

MED. VIII. *D. D.* This Medal belongs to *Philip* King of *Syria*, and is the only Braſs one with a radiated Crown. It was coined in *Seleucia Pieria*, as is to be conjectured by the Thunderbolts with Wings, of which Thunderbolts we have ſpoken before.

MED. IX. *L. P.* The fourth Medal of this Plate is very ſingular for ſeveral Reaſons; firſt, becauſe it gives us the radiated Head of *Antiochus* XIII. the laſt King of *Syria*, which is one of the rareſt. Secondly, becauſe this Head has a little Beard, which the others have not; in the third place it has the Tipe of *Jupiter*, which has not appear'd before on his Coins; and laſtly, we have one Title more in it, than in any other of his Medals, and this is the Title of *Dionyſius* not mentioned by the Authors; and the Medal is extreamly w. p. and of better Workmanſhip than ordinary.

The KINGS *of* EGYPT.

MED. I. *W.* WE have on one ſide the Head of *Ptolemy* the firſt King of *Egypt* and *Berenice* his Wife on the other: They have been publiſh'd by *Vaillant*, but without the Letters ME. that are to be ſeen under the Head of *Berenice*, and ſignify that the Medal was coined in *Memphis*, a famous City of *Egypt*.

This

This Medal is the ſame as the firſt, only with this difference in the Orthography, that the Name of *Ptolomeus* is thus written, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ. ΠΤΟΛΕΜΑΕΩΣ, which is very ſtrange, and out of the common Way. MED. II. *R. A.*

This Medal I think was ſtruck in *Hypſelis*, a Town of *Egypt*; becauſe we find in *Vaillant*, pag. 217. that the Lamb was their Type; but I don't know under which of the *Ptolemy's* it was ſtamped. MED. III. *K.*

On one ſide of this we have the Head of *Ptolemy* the Firſt with his Name; and the two Heads on the other ſide, I take to be two of his Children, *viz. Ptolemeus Philadelphus* and *Arſinoe* his Siſter; the firſt ſucceeded his Father in the Kingdom, and the ſecond was afterwards her Brother's Wife. The Medal is of a very mean Workmanſhip. MED. IV. *D. D.*

This was made in Honour of *Ptolemy Philadelphus*, who was the ſecond King of *Egypt*: He reign'd two Years while his Father was alive, and 38 afterwards. It was coined at *Paphos* in the Iſland of *Cyprus*, when the ſaid *Ptolemy* receiv'd the Ambaſſadors of the *Romans*, which was in the Year of *Rome* 482, and the 13th of the ſaid *Ptolemy*. MED. V. *L. W.*

I. The Head of *Jupiter*, and the Eagle on the Reverſe; 'tis very common on the Medals of the Kings of *Egypt*; but in this there are three Letters betwixt the Eagle's Claws, *viz.* ΕΥΛ, of which I don't know the Signification. MED. VI. *D. D.*

Sir *Robert Abdy* has ſeveral Medals with the ſame Types, which differ in ſome particulars, and the moſt conſiderable thing in them is their Weight, which I ſhall mark down to ſatisfy the Curioſity of the Reader. One weighs 708 Grains *Engliſh*, another 1004 Grains, the third 1079 Grains, the fourth 1152 Grains; and I have ſeen others which I do not take notice of for brevity ſake.

II. The ſecond Medal in this Plate is of excellent Workmanſhip, and bears the Head of *Cleopatra*; but this is not like any one of the *Cleopatra's* produced by *Vaillant*, which may be compar'd with them, having uſed ſome Diligence in the Engraving of it. MED. VII. *W.*

III. I have ſeen three Medals like this of a *Ptolemy* with a Helmet, one belongs to my Lord *Winchelſea*, another to Sir *Robert Abdy*, and another to Mr. *Sadler*, which were not publiſh'd before; but having no Titles or Epochs, 'tis impoſſible to determine to which *Ptolemy* to aſcribe 'em.

Of

Of the KINGS *of* PERGAMUS.

PHileterus was born in *Tejus*, and by an Accident when he was a Child became an Eunuch. He being left by *Lysimachus* Governor of *Pergamus*, and Guardian of his Treasure, he made himself Master of both, and maintain'd himself in the Possession of 'em by the help of *Seleucus* 20 Years; he had two Brothers, *Eumenes* and *Attalus*. This *Phileterus* was the Founder of the Kingdom of *Pergamus*, call'd *Attalia*, towards the Year of *Rome* 468, and I think he dy'd about the Year 486. —— *Eumenes*, the Son of *Eumenes*, the eldest Brother of *Phileterus* succeeded his Uncle, and govern'd 22 Years. I think he died the Year 507 of *Rome*. —— *Attalus*, the Son of *Attalus* the youngest Brother of *Phileterus*, was the first that had the Title of King; he reign'd 43 Years, and died very old, towards the Year of *Rome* 549. He left four Sons by *Apollonida Cizicena*, *viz. Eumenes*, *Attalus*, *Phileterus* and *Atheneas*. —— *Eumenus* the second reign'd 49 Years, and I think he died the Year of *Rome* 597; he was succeeded by *Attalus* the second, who was the Guardian and Regent of the Kingdom. I think he died about the 617th Year of *Rome*. The last King was *Attalus Philometores*, who after having reign'd five Years, died, and left his Kingdom to the *Romans* the Year of *Rome* 621.

MED. I. *W.* I think we have on the first of these two Medals the Head of *Phileterus* the Eunuch, if not that of *Pallas*; and a Serpent on the Reverse, signifying the Worship of *Esculapius*, which Worship was peculiar to *Pergamus*; and by the second we see that *Phileterus* and his Subjects had no less Devotion for *Apollo*.

MED. II. *D. D.*

The KINGS *of* PARTHIA.

'TIS a hard matter to distinguish the Kings of *Parthia* on the Medals one from another, because they call themselves always by the Name of *Arsaces*; nothing can help us to distinguish 'em but the different Titles, and above all the difference of the Physiognomies, and the Workmanship; by this means I have endeavour'd to give a Series of these Kings, which was before never attempted: We have in *Justin* a very good Account of ten of them, beginning with *Arsaces*, and they are continued down to the time of *Augustus*, and he expresly says that every one of 'em was call'd by the Name of

of *Arſaces.* The firſt of 'em revolted from the Kings of *Syria*, and founded his Kingdom of *Parthia* about the Year of *Rome* 498, and died very old, after having reign'd about 20 Years. To this firſt *Arſaces* I aſcribe the Medals which have been publiſhed by *Triſtan* in his ſecond Vol. p. 83. and the firſt that is in *Spanheim De præſt. Num.* p. 426. Edit. in 4to; and that which is in *Morellio Specimen Tab.* 2. theſe being moſt like one another, with a little variation in their Titles. This ſecond Medal produced by *Spanheim loco citat.* I think muſt belong to the ſecond *Arſaces*, being of a different Phyſiognomy from the other, and the Workmanſhip ſhews it to be very old, as I have remark'd concerning others, which I have ſeen in our *Engliſh* Cabinets: I ſuppoſe he might have reigned about 30 Years; he was the Son of the firſt *Arſaces.* Our firſt and ſecond Medal may be thoſe of *Arſaces* the third call'd *Priapatius*, and I take them to be the ſame with that which *Patin* has publiſhed, but very ill repreſented in his *Theſaur. in* 4to, *p.* 32. he reign'd 15 Years, and I ſuppoſe he died about the Year of *Rome* 563. his Titles are theſe, *Regis Regum Arſacis Evergetis Juſti Epiphanis Philelleni.* The Eagle that crowns his Head behind him, I think ſignifies his Apotheoſis, when he was deify'd; and for that reaſon his Son was ſirnam'd *Theopatores*, that is, the Son of a God. *Firſt and Second Plate.* MED. I. *and* II. *R. Ed. and D. D.*

* This Medal, I think, has the Head of *Arſaces Fraates*, and I ſuppoſe he reigned 21 Years, and died *ab V. C.* 584. his Titles are *Regis Magni Arſacis Theopatoris Evergetis.* The Reader muſt take notice of their Phyſiognomy. MED. III. *D. D.*

* The next muſt be of *Arſaces Mithridates*, who was Brother to the laſt King: He has a long Beard, and is ſomething like *Fraates*; his Titles are *Regis Magni Arſacis Epiphanis.* I ſuppoſe he reign'd about 34 Years, and died at 80 Years old *ab V. C.* 618. MED. IV. *D. D.*

* The ſixth King was *Fraates* II. Son of *Mithridates*, I ſuppoſe he reign'd 40 Years, and died in the War againſt the *Scythians* about the Year of *Rome* 658. call'd in the Medal *Regis Regum Magni Arſacis Epiphanis.* *Third Plate.* MED. V. *D. D.*

The ſeventh King of *Parthia* was *Arſaces Artabanus*, the Uncle of the laſt; he reign'd but a very ſhort time, I think about a Year; and I ſuppoſe there are no Medals of him to be found.

* The next King was *Arſaces Mithridates* the Second: He was ſuch a Man of Valour, and encreas'd his Dominion ſo much, that he had the Name of the Great. His Titles were theſe, *Regis Magni Arſa-* MED. VI. *L.*

cis Philopatoris Epiphanis Philelleni Imperatoris, and these Titles are the Cause that I attribute this very rare Medal to him; because here we have not only the Title of *Great*, but that of *Philopater*, that is as much as to say, a *Friend of his Father*, he having vindicated the Injuries his Father receiv'd from the *Scythians*; and to distinguish himself from others, he assum'd the Title of Emperor, which Title was quite new and none before him had it any where, but *Tryphon* of *Syria*, of which we have spoken in our first Vol. p. 41. This proves what Authors say, that so many Victories and brave Actions made him so Proud, Insolent and Cruel, that they were forced to dethrone him, and advance his Brother into his place. He reign'd perhaps about 30 Years, and died the 689th Year after the Building of *Rome*.

Orodes his Brother immediately put him to Death very treacherously and basely. This *Orodes* was he that defeated the *Romans* under *Crassus ab V. C.* $\frac{701}{702}$, and afterwards was vanquish'd by *Ventidius*. He had thirty Sons, and chose the worst of 'em to succeed him in the Year of *Rome* 719.

Fraates III. was that wicked Son, because he immediately caus'd his Father to be put to Death, as well as his twenty nine Brothers; and 'twas he that forc'd *M. Antony*, who went to attack him, to retreat with great Loss; but this Victory making him grow proud and cruel, he was also dethron'd, and *Tiridates* was put into his place, but afterwards restor'd to his Kingdom. He deliver'd up the Ensigns of the *Romans*, which were lost by *Crassus* and *M. Anthony* to *Augustus ab V. C.* 733, with all the Prisoners, to make him his Friend. *Plutarch*, *Dion* and *Appian* speak very much of these two last Kings.

Fourth Plate. MED. I. *D. D.* MED. II. *D. D.*

There are three Medals more of the Kings of *Parthia* or *Persia*; but we cannot speak of 'em with so much certainty, because the first has Characters unknown to us, so that it is impossible to say any thing upon it. The second has the Head of *Vologeses* on one side, and the other has the same King sitting with another King before him, and some *Greek* Letters signifying *Regis Regum Vologesis Epiphanis Philelleni*, *An.* 461. This Medal belongs to *Vologeses* III. King of *Parthia*, and was coined in the Year of *Rome* 959, which was the 10th of *Caracalla*. To him succeeded *Artabanus* his Son, who was conquer'd by *Artaxerxes* King of *Persia*, and he was the last that reign'd in *Parthia*, the Race of the *Arsacides* ending in him; but to return to our Medal; the two Figures on the Reverse, I think, signify some Confederacy that *Vologeses* had entered into with the King of *Armenia*, or some other Prince; because it plainly appears, that both the Figures represent Kings. It is very strange to me, that *Herodian* who liv'd in that time does not name this *Vologeses*, and makes no Distinction

ſtinction betwixt him and *Artabanus* his Son, making the Actions ſo both to be done by the ſecond only; when *Dion* that lived in the ſame time diſtinguiſhes them very well. This Medal ſhows, that *Dion* is in the right, and *Herodian*, tho' a fine Writer, muſt be corrected.

* The third Medal in this Plate is very ſingular, having two Heads; but the Letters all round can't be read, being of a ſtrange Language. I think it belongs to ſome King of *Parthia* or *Perſia*, but to whom I don't know. MED. III. *D. D.*

The KINGS *of* CAPPADOCIA.

HERE we ſhall give a Chronology of the Kings of *Cappadocia*, and apply the Medals we have to them, tho' it is very hard to diſtinguiſh 'em one from another; becauſe Authors call 'em all by the Name of *Ariarates*.

Diodorus makes the Kings of *Cappadocia* to be deſcended from *Cyrus* King of *Perſia*; but the firſt who is worth mentioning is that *Ariarates*, who was put to Death by *Perdiccas* in the Year of *Rome* 431. *Eumenes Cardianus* ſucceeded him; he was made Priſoner, and put to Death by *Antigonus*, *ab V. C.* 458.

The third King was *Ariarates* II. Son of the firſt, who was put on the Throne by *Ardoates* King of *Armenia*. He married his Son *Ariarates* to *Stratonica*, Daughter of *Antiochus* the firſt King of *Syria*.

Diodorus in the laſt part of the twentieth Book, makes mention of two other Kings of *Cappadocia* and *Paphlagonia* of the Name of *Mithridates*; the firſt reign'd 35 Years, and the ſecond, who was the other's Son, reign'd 36 Years; but here is a Chaſm in the Chronology, ſo that I don't know where to place them.

Ariarates III. was made King in the Life-time of his Father, and when he died he left a Boy to ſucceed him, who was *Ariarates* IV. to whom belongs the three firſt Medals in that firſt Plate, with theſe Titles *Regis Ariarathis Euſebis*. When he became of Age, *ab V. C.* 562, he took for his Wife *Antiochides*, Daughter of *Antiochus* the great King of *Syria*, who being a very cunning Woman, and perceiving ſhe could have no Children, ſhe took two of another Woman one after another, and ſaid they were her own, and call'd one *Ariarates*, and the other *Olofernes*; but afterwards, contrary to any body's Expectation, ſhe had two Daughters and one Son called *Mithridates*. This *Ariarates* IV. died in the Year of *Rome* 587. *Firſt Plate.* MED. I, II, III. *D. D.*

The figure of *Pallas* arm'd, which is all the Reverse of these Kings, has reference to the *Macedonians*, from whom they were descended after *Eumenes*.

Second Plate. MED. IV. *M. and L.* * The Son of the said *Ariarates* was *Mithridates*, who was called *Ariarates* V. He was a very learned Man, and a great Philosopher; and his Father desiring to resign the Kingdom to him he refus'd it, and would not accept it till he was dead. He was always a great Friend to the *Romans*, and having made War in their favour against *Aristonicus*, he was slain in Battel in the Year of *Rome* 623, and the *Romans* to reward him in his Sons, added to their Dominions the Provinces of *Lycaonia* and *Cilicia*. To him is attributed the Medal with these Titles *Regis Ariarathis Epiphanis*, and this is the first time his Head has ever been publish'd.

The next King was *Ariarates* the last King's Sons: He had five Brothers, who were all of them put to Death by *Laodice* their Mother, who contriv'd also a great many Plots to destroy the present King, so great was the Ambition of this cruel Woman to usurp the Throne, but she was afterwards justly punished. This *Ariarates* was the Seventh King from *Ariarates* the First, and he had for his Wife the Sister of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, by whom he was very much hated; insomuch, that he sent *Gordius* to kill him and all his Sons, that he might thereby acquire the Kingdom of *Cappadocia*; but he could not succeed any further than in killing of the Father, being prevented by *Nicomedes* King of *Bithinia*, who married the Widow of the said *Ariarates*.

Third Plate. MED. V. *L.* * *Ariarates* the eighth, Son of the last, was the next King to whom we ascribe the Medal with these Titles *Regis Ariarathis Philometoris*, the Head of which King has never yet been published. It appears he came to the Throne when he was very young, and thro' the Treachery of *Mithridates* King of *Pontus*, was slain at the head of his Army. I think he used the Title of *Philometoris*, which signifies his Mother's Friend, in spight of *Mithridates* of *Pontus*, her Brother, whom he hated, because she married *Nicomedes*.

The ninth King of *Cappadocia* was call'd also *Ariarates* like the rest, and was advanced to the Throne at the Age of eight Years by *Mithridates* of *Pontus*, but under the Tutelage of the perfidious *Gordius*, who kill'd his Grandfather; but the *Cappadocians* that could not bear this, sent out of *Asia* for their King's Brother, who was repuls'd by the said *Mithridates*; and not long after the young King, thro' contracted Grief, died. Then *Nicomedes* put up a handsome young Man, and said that he was the third Son of *Ariarates* the Seventh, and would have made him King, but he could not deceive the

the Senate of *Rome*, who made the *Cappadocians* a free People; but they being us'd to Regal Government, the *Romans* gave them *Ariobarzanes* for their King, who being dethroned by *Tigranes* King of *Armenia*, at the Instigations of *Mithridates*, and *Ariobarzanes* flying to *Rome*, found *Nicomedes* there too, who had been dethron'd by *Mithridates*. They were both restor'd by the Senate to their Dominions in the Year of *Rome* 660. *Ariobarzanes* was once more outed, but restored when *Sylla* made Peace with *Mithridates*. *Strabo* says that his Family did not Reign beyond the third Generation.

This is a Medal of *Ariobarzanes* the Second, with the Titles of *Regis Ariobarzanis Philoromei*; for which see *Begerus* in his *Thes. Branden. Tom. II.* pag. 14. and there you'll find another *Ariarates*, who was the Brother of *Ariarates* the Second, and he is the last King of *Cappadocia* we find any Medals of. *Fourth Plate.* MED. VI. *D. D.*

The KINGS *of* BITHINIA.

THE Chronology of the Kings of *Bithinia* is yet more uncertain than the foregoing Kings; but I shall endeavour to make it out as well as I can. *Herodotus* and *Appian* say, that the *Bithinians* had their Origin from the *Thracians*; and *Memnon in Photius* says, that the first King of *Bithinia* was *Dydalso*, who liv'd in the time of *Amintas* King of *Macedon*.

To him succeeded *Botina*, who lived 75 Years, and reign'd in the time of *Philip* of *Macedon*.

Bas was his Son, he reign'd 50 Years, and died at 71 Years old; he lived in the time of *Alexander* the Great, and defeated one of his Generals.

Zipetes, the Son of *Bas*, having reign'd 47 Years, died at 76 Years of Age; he was Cotemporary with *Lysimachus*. He left four Sons, and *Diodorus* makes mention of him about the Year of *Rome* 439.

Nicomedes, the eldest Son of *Zipetes*, was cruel to his Brothers, and put to Death two of 'em. It was he that introduced the *Galates* into *Asia*, and founded the Town call'd *Nicomedia*. I can't find how long he liv'd, nor how long he reign'd, tho' he lived in the time of *Antigonus*.

After his Death his Son remain'd under the Guardianship of *Prusias* the Brother of *Nicomedes*, but he never had the Title of King.

Prusias

Prusias I. was the Son of *Nicomedes*, and was called *Claudius*, that is to say, Lame; because he was wounded in one of his Legs in Battle. *Philip*, the Father of *Perseus*, lived in his time.

Prusias II. was call'd *Cynigo*, *i. e.* the Hunter, and he was at *Rome* with *Nicomedes* his Son, *ab V. C.* 587. and having made War against *Attalus* King of *Pergamus*, the *Romans* made Peace between 'em *ab V. C.* 601. he was afterwards murder'd by his Son *Nicomedes* and the said *Attalus*, *ab V. C.* 606. To this *Prusias* I think belongs these three Medals; the first has the Head of *Apollo*, and a Victory in the Reverse, which must have reference to the War that he made against *Attalus*; the *Greek* Letters signify *Regis Prusiæ*. The second has the same Head, and on the other side is the Quiver and Bow of *Apollo*. The third has a Head, which I suppose to be of *Apollo* likewise, and on the other side there is a Centaur, which signifies *Apollo* too, as we find it on the Medals of *Gallienus*, with this Epigraph, *Apollini Cons. Aug.* which Medals are very common. It may be also a Simbol of Hunting, to which the King was much addicted as has been said before, and for which he was call'd *Cynigo*.

First Plate. MED. I. *W.* MED. II. *Cr.* *Second Plate.* MED. III. *W.*

Nicomedes II. call'd *Epiphanes*; he died *ab V. C.* 660. and I think he reigned 54 Years. *Appian* speaks very much of him, and the next was,

Nicomedes III. call'd *Philopatore*, who, a little after the Death of his Father, was by the *Romans* restor'd to his Kingdom; as also *Ariobarzanes* to that of *Cappadocia*. He died *ab V. C.* 679, having reigned eighteen Years, and left his Kingdom to the *Romans*.

Third Plate. MED. IV. V. VI. & VII. *D. D.* *D. D.* *R. S.* *R. S.*

The two first Medals of this Plate belong to *Nicomedes* II. and the two next to the last *Nicomedes*, both with *Greek* Letters which signify *Regis Epiphanis Nicomedis*, with several Years marked in it.

The Epochs of these Kings began in the Year of *Rome* 474, and we must not wonder that they both used in their Medals the Name of *Epiphanes*, because the Physiognomy distinguishes 'em one from the other; and I suppose the last *Nicomedes* used the Name of *Philopatore* only in his Father's Life-time, to be distinguish'd from him.

⋆ PYLEMENES *King of* Paphlagonia.

ALL the Kings of *Paphlagonia* were call'd *Pylemenes*, as well as this who stiles himself *Regis Pylæmeni Evergetis*, and so 'tis a hard matter to know in what time he lived. We have an Account of them as large as possible in a curious Book call'd *Recherches curieuses*

curieuses d'Antiquitè Differt. 22. *pag.* 307. written by the most Learned M. *Spon*, to whom I refer my Reader. M. *Spon* has a Medal of one of these Kings, which Medal has been much admired by the Learned as an only one; but being without a Head on it, this must be much more valued by them, because I think it bears the Head of the King *Pylemenes* under the Image of *Hercules*; it may be, because he was a Man of great Valour and Strength. I suppose he lived before the time of *Mithridates*, because the Workmanship of this Medal is much better, as having been struck, in my Opinion, before that Country was so much oppressed with War and Misery.

MITHRIDATES *King of* Pontus.

THE History of *Mithridates* the great King of *Pontus* is so well known, that I should be very much in the wrong, if I entertained my Reader with it; I shall only remark here some few Passages which are least known, and which makes a sort of Epoch in the *Roman* Histories. He was call'd *Regis Mithridatis Eupatoris*, and was descended from *Darius* King of *Persia*; he was the sixteenth King after him, and the eighth from that *Mithridates* who revolted from the *Macedonians*, and was the first King of *Pontus*. Our *Mithridates* began to Reign very young in the Year of *Rome* 635, and reigning 56 Years, died *ab V. C.* 691, and then he was 69 Years old and more. I think that the Epochs of the Kings of *Pontus* are the same with those of the *Sauromates*, of which I shall speak presently; and if it is so, our present Medal of *Mithridates* which has the Epoch 223 was coined *ab V. C.* 680. being the 30th Year of his War against the *Romans*. For the Simbols on the Reverse of it, see *Nonnius* in the *Grecia* of *Goltzius*, p. 1314.

Of the KINGS *of* SAUROMATÆ.

Regis Sauromatæ; 'tis uncertain when this King lived, and being impossible to say any thing of him, I refer the Reader to what *Pausanias* says of these People in his first Book, Cap. 21. This Medal, which is very rare, has been publish'd by Mr. *Baudelot*, in his Book *De l'Utilitè des Voyages*, *Tom.* 2. *pag.* 605. *med.* 10. but I think the Legend of the Head is not right, and the Head it self is not like

First Plate. MED. I. *D. D. H. S.*

like this; and we have a very fine Medal of these Kings in the *Cæsars* of *Julian* published by *Spanheim*, pag. 493.

Second Plate. MED. II. *D. D.*

★ This singular Medal is of Gold very pale, and it may be of that which they call *Electrus*; the Workmanship on one side, where you have the Head of *Hadrian* with the Year 413 under it, is tolerable, being copied from the *Latin* Medals; but the Reverse with the Head of the King, and these Letters *Regis Sauromatæ* is very indifferent. This Medal shows us the right Epochs of the *Sauromates* not before discover'd; and by it we see plainly, that it must have been *ab V. C.* 458. contrary to the Opinion of *Vaillant*, *Morellius* and *Harduin*. I shall give here the Chronology of these Kings from their rise, as we have it here and there in *Diodorus Siculus*, and then reduce the same under the Emperors, as we have it on the Medals, a thing that has not been done before. The *Sauromates*, were Kings of the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, and their Royal Seat was in the Town of *Panticapeo*. The *Archenattides* were the Founders of the Kingdom, *ab V. C.* 262, and they reign'd forty two Years; after them,

Ab V. C. 304 *Spartacus* I. reign'd 17 Years.
——— 321 *Seleucus* after him reigned 4 Years.
——— 325 *Spartacus* II. reigned 22 Years.
——— 347 *Satirus* his Son, reigned 14 Years.
——— 361 *Leucus*, Son of *Satirus*, reigned 40 Years.
——— 401 *Spartacus* III. Son of *Leucus*, reigned 5 Years.
——— 406 *Perisades*, his Brother, reigned 38 Years.
——— 444 *Satirus* his Eldest Son, reigned 9 Months.
——— 445 *Eumelus* having conquer'd *Satirus* and *Pritanes*, his Brothers, reigned 6 Years.
——— 450 *Spartacus*, Son of *Eumelus*, reigned 20 Years, and died *ab. V. C.* 470.

N.B. *We lose almost 400 Years of the Chronology of these Kings; the chief Reason of which is, because we have not the History of* Diodorus Siculus *entire.*

In the time of this last King began their Epochs, *ab V. C.* 458, as we have said; because as our Medal plainly shews, it can't begin as *Vaillant* would have it, from the Death of *Antigonus*, for he died *ab V. C.* 453, nor from *Farnaces*, because he made a League with the *Romans*, as *Harduin* will have it, whereas the *Romans* had not yet made any Confederacy with the Barbarians; but I suppose they took their Epoch from the benefit they receiv'd from *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, or from their Confederates, *viz. Seleucus*, *Lysimachus*, *&c.* of which I do not find any mention made by Authors. Here we shall add all the Kings of the *Sauromates*, which we have on the Medals, and are registred by *Vaillant*, *Morellius*, *Harduin*, and others, with the Years of their Reign, which is an History owing only to the Medals.

Sau-

Sauromates I. to whom belongs our Gold Medal, reigned 10 Years, and died *ab V. C.* 875, the fifth Year of *Hadrian.*

Sauromates II. reigned 41 Years, died *ab V. C.* 916, in the ſecond Year of *Marcus Aurelius.*

Eupatores reigned 35 Years, and died *ab V. C.* 951, in the fifth Year of *Septimius Severus.*

Sauromates III. reigned ſeven Years, and died *ab V. C.* 958. in the 12th Year of *Septimius Severus.*

Sauromates IV. reigned 28 Years, and died *ab V. C.* 986. in the 15th Year of *Alexander Severus.*

Cotis reigned two Years, and died *ab V. C.* 988, in the 17th Year of the ſame Emperor.

Ininthimeus reigned 11 Years, and died *ab V. C.* 999, in the ſecond Year of *Philip.*

The laſt King we have in the Medals is *Reſcuporis*, but we don't know yet how long he reigned, nor when he died.

King ALANNUS.

L. P.

Comment. Hiſt. Vol. 1. *pag.* 637 & *Vol.* 2. *p.* 82 & 519.

*THIS Medal, which never was made publick before, has on one ſide the Head of *Abgarus* King of *Edeſſa*, *Abgarus Rex*, which Head is often ſeen among the Imperials; and *Triſtan* gives a very good Account of 'em; but on the other ſide of one *Alannus*, of whom we don't know any thing, Authors being ſilent about him; but I believe he was King of the People call'd *Alanni*, that belong'd to *Sarmatia Europea*, and once were call'd *Maſſagetes*. *Lucian* ſays, that they wore no Hair, or very little, as we ſee by this our Medal. I ſuppoſe theſe two Kings were Confederates to defend themſelves againſt the Incurſions of the *Parthians*, but I don't know at what time this Medal was ſtruck. However, it is certain it muſt have been made in the time of the *Roman* Emperors, becauſe we don't find any mention of the Kings *Abgares* amongſt the Writers before *Claudius*, and after *Gordianus Pius*.

ILLUSTRIOUS MEN.

HOMER.

L. P. * THE first Medal is of *Homer*; on one side you have his Head with a fine Countenance, and a Beard and a Diadem; the Medal was struck by the *Cretans*, and it was not known before that they had any thing to do with this famous Poet, because *Plutarch* mentions only eight Cities which contended for his Birth, *viz. Cyma, Smyrna, Colophon, Io, Chius, Salamine* of *Cyprus*, *Argos* and *Athens*; the Reverse of this Medal has the figure of *Pallas*, which I think signifies the Wisdom of *Homer*, and that Goddess being in a warlike posture, may imply likewise the *Iliads* written by the said Poet, in which are described the Wars of *Troy*.

GORGIAS *of* Leontinus.

D. D. * On one side we have the Head of *Apollo*, and on the Reverse a Swan with these Letters ΛΕΟ being as much as to say, *Leontinorum* ΓΟΡΓΙΑΣ *Gorgias*, the Name of a famous Orator, of whom we shall speak hereafter. *Leontinus* is the ancientest City of *Sicily*, where the Ground is so fruitful, that the Corn grows naturally of it self, and that which is sown yields a hundredfold, and the Cattle die very often of too much fat. As for *Gorgias*, he was born in this Town, and was a very learned Philosopher and most eloquent Orator. *Quintilian* says, he was a Disciple of *Empedocles* and the Master of *Pericles*, *Isocrates*, and several others: He was so much honoured by the *Athenians* (having been sent thither Ambassador by his Countrymen) that they granted him whatever he desired, and after his Death they caus'd his Statue in Gold to be erected: He died at 109 Years of Age. When alive he was of a strong Constitution, and preserved his Strength, Memory and Understanding to the last. He was asked why, being so old, he desired still to live, he answered Because in my Age there is nothing that troubles me; and another time being asked how he could keep himself in such good Health, answer'd Because I never went to any Feast, where there was excessive eating and drinking. He acquir'd so much Wealth by his Profession, that he dedicated his own Gold Statue to the Temple of *Apollo* in *Delphos*, and made a fine Speech in praise of that Deity. *Fazellus* says, that three Orations of *Gorgias* were still extant, which were preserved in his time in the Library of S. *Mark* in *Florence*, where the Dominicans reside.

Fazellus *lived in the Year* 1500. *See his Hist. of* Sicily, Deca. 1. *Book the* 3*d. Cap.* 3*d.*

On

On one side of our Medal there is the Head of *Apollo*, which shews that the *Leontines*, as well as *Gorgias*, had him in great Veneration; and the Swan on the Reverse signifies that this Orator, as a Swan, had long sung the Praises of this Diety. *Plato* says, that the Soul of *Orpheus* was transformed into a Swan, to express the Sweetness of his Verses.

EPICURUS *the Philosopher.*

* This little Silver Medal, struck at *Athens*, may be ascrib'd either to the God *Pan*, or to *Socrates*, or *Epicurus*: I don't think it belongs to the first, because he is always represented with a crooked Nose, and a great Beard; and the extraordinary fine Workmanship of the said Medal makes me believe that it was coined after the time of *Socrates*, and therefore I am apt to conclude it was struck in Honour of *Epicurus*, who died 130 Years after *Socrates*. He was an *Athenian*, and was very much esteemed by his Countrymen, who erected to his Honour a Brass Statue: He died in the Year of *Rome* 483, aged 72 Years. Having compared this Head with two extraordinary Intaglies in Cornelians (which are in the Possession of my great Patron the present Earl of *Halifax*) one of which represents *Socrates*, and the other *Epicurus*, I find the Head on our Medal much more resembles the second than the first, which removes all my Doubts, tho' in the Intaglie there is no Horn as is seen on the Medal; the meaning of which I think is, that the *Athenians* would have him represented under the Image of *Silenus*, to whom both these Philosophers were much like. The two Fishes on the Reverse may, with the leave of the Learned, relate to the two most famous Harbours which the *Athenians* had, *viz.* the *Pireus* and *Phalereus*. *L. W.*

EUPOLEMUS ELEUS.

* Three *Macedonian* Shields:)(*Pharetra* with this Inscription *Eupolemi*; It is very good Workmanship. *Pausanias lib.* 6. *c.* 3. makes mention of one *Eupolemus* of *Elea*, who had obtained three Victories at three different Games, *viz.* the *Olimpic*, *Pythian* and *Nemean* Games, which might be represented by the three Shields aforesaid; but I must confess that I think it more probable to refer it to one *Eupolemus*, of whom *Diodorus Siculus*, *lib.* 19. makes mention. This second *Eupolemus* was General of *Cassander* King of *Macedon*; and after *Antigonus* fell upon his Kingdom to make a Conquest of it; *Cassander* being then in *Eubea*, march'd immediately to defend *Macedon*, and left the said *Eupolemus* to command in *Greece*. This was about the Year of *Rome* 442. and hence perhaps this Medal was struck *D. D.*

with the *Macedonian* Shields, to put the *Greeks* in mind that they were still under the Dominion of the *Macedonians*, and that he in the Nme of *Cassander* was to be obey'd by them.

HECTOR *the* Trojan.

D. D. 'Tis not on the Account of the Head of *Faustina* Wife to *M. Aurelius*, which is on one side, that we insert this Medal here; but for the young Head of *Hector* on the Reverse, with these Letters *Hector Iliensium*, which is very singular. Every body knows he was the Son of *Priam*, and the best General of the *Trojans*, and that he was afterwards killed by *Achilles*, in revenge of the Death of *Patroclus*; the Story is too notorious to make any more Words about it.

L. P. * This next Medal too I suppose has the Head of *Hector*, being struck in *Ophrynium*, tho' it is bearded and helmetted, and different from the other; because *Strabo* has these Words: *Non procul inde est Ophrynium ibi lucus Hectoris est loco conspicuus*; and this is all the Account we have of this Place. The Figure kneeling down on the Reverse, I suppose, signifies the offering of Grapes to *Hector*, that might be in use amongst 'em, in Imitation of the Offerings of the first Fruits of the Garden, which were made to *Priapus* in the neighbouring City of *Lampsacus*.

BELLEROPHON.

D. D. * The bearded Head, with the Diadem, I suppose to be that of *Bellerophon*, because we see commonly on the Medals of *Corinth*, as this is, *Bellerophon* on Horseback killing the Chymera seen on the present Reverse; and I believe the Medal was struck after the time that *Corinth* was made a Colony by *Julius Cæsar*, because we have on this the Name of *P. Albinus*, Pretor of the Colony, and one of the *Duumvirs* who govern'd the Colonies. The Head of *Bellerophon* was never before published, and it is remarkable that the Word COPIN is writ with *Greek* and *Latin* Letters intermixt.

CRANNONIUS.

L. P. * *Crannonius* was a *Thessalian*, the Son of *Pelasgus*: He built a Town in *Athamania*, to which he gave his Name. *Pausanias* tells us, that his Mare call'd *Crausidas* won the Race at the Olympick Games *ab U. C.* 106. We have on this extraordinary Medal the Head of the said *Crannonius*, if not of *Pelasgus* his Father, and he himself on Horse-

lib. 5. c. 8.

Horseback on the Reverse upon the said Mare, as he was when he won the Prize at the Olympick Games.

PERGAMUS.

A bearded Head with a Diadem, with the Word *Pergamus*; on the Reverse *Esculapius*'s Club rounded with a Serpent; the Medal was struck *sub Prætore Claudio Cephalione*. *Pergamus* was descended from the *Eacides*, being the third Son of *Andromache*, who was the Wife first of *Hector*, and after of *Pyrrhus*, Son of *Achilles*, who had three Sons by her, *viz. Molossus*, *Pielus* and *Pergamus*, who going with his Mother into *Asia*, and fighting a Duel with *Arius* Lord of *Teutrania*, he killed him, and gave his Name to the Town of *Pergamus*; in which Town *Esculapius* was principally worshipped. D. D.

BIZAS

I insert here four different Medals of *Bizantium*; the first is the Head of *Neptnne*, who was the Father of *Bizas* their Founder. The second the Head with Diadem of *Bizas* himself when he was very young, which has never been published before; and the third and fourth have the same Head bearded and helmetted as usual; the like of it is to be seen in *Goltzius*, and I refer the Reader to *Ninnius*'s very learned Comment, who speaks very much of the said *Bizas*. MED. I. D. D. MED. II. D. D. III. *and* IV. D. D. D. D. *Grecia Tab.* 27. *p.* 150.

SIPYLUS.

* A bearded Head, with this Word *Sipylus*; on the Reverse, *Esculapius* standing, and the Word *Magnetum*. This Medal has been described by *Harduin*, but never engraved. This *Sipylus*, whose Head is on one side, was the Son of *Agenor*, and Mount *Sipylus* in *Lydia* received its Name from him, for before it was call'd *Ceraunius*. The Town of *Magnesia* was at the foot of this Mountain, where this Medal was struck. D. D.

ÆNEAS *the* Trojan.

* The Town of *Eno* was in *Thrace*, at the eastern Mouth of the River *Ebrus*, over against the Island of *Samothrace*. Here was the Sepulchre of *Polydorus*, whose Head may be represented on the one side of this Medal; but I rather believe it to be that of *Æneas* the *Trojan*, who, according to *Pomponius Mela*, was the Founder of that Town. On the Reverse there is a Torcular or Press, which is still us'd D. D.

in

in some Parts of *Italy* to press the Wine; and this, according to *Diodorus Siculus*, has reference to *Bacchus*, who from this Instrument received the Name of *Lenæus*. There is also an Ear of Corn, to signify that Place abounded in Corn as well as Wine.

CEPHALUS.

D. D. * *Cephalus* was the Son of *Deioneus*; who, by a Mistake, slew *Procris* his Wife, for which Reason he was banish'd from *Athens*; from whence he went with *Amphitrion* to the Country of the *Telebrians*, and inhabited that Island, to which he gave the Name of *Cephalonia*: In this Island, which is betwixt *Zacynthus* and *Ithaca* in the *Ionian* Sea, are four principal Towns, *viz. Pronus*, *Samos*, *Pelea*, and *Cranius*, which were so named from the four Sons of *Cephalus*. In one of these Towns (that is, in *Samos*) was this Medal struck; on which they put the Head of their Hero, who gave Name to the Island, if not the Head of his Son, who gave Name to the Town; and they put a Sheep on the Reverse, to signify the Fertility of their Soil. No Medal of this Town was ever published before.

CYMA *the Amazon.*

D. D. * The Town of *Cyma* was one of the twelve Towns of *Asia* destroy'd by Earthquake in the Time of *Tiberius*: This Town was founded by *Cyma* the *Amazon*; and in Memory of her, these People struck the present Medal, with her Head, and these Letters on it, *Cyma*; and 'tis to be observed, that three Towns near one another were founded by the *Amazons*; that is to say, *Ephesus*, *Smyrna*, and *Cyma*; the last of which was a Maritime Town; and they had *Isis* for their Deity, as we see by this Reverse, which is a Divinity proper for the Towns which were situated on the Sea Coasts.

A Head Unknown.

* I have seen three of these Medals. This that we have engraved, belongs to the *Earl of Winchelsea*; another, which has the two first Monograms marked in the Margin, belongs to Mr. *Masson*; and a third, with the second Monogram, belongs to Sir *Robert Abdy*: All three were coined at *Lacedemon*; and it is difficult even to conjecture what the Young Head that is on one Side means; it may probably be suppos'd to be the Head of *Jacinthus*, who was worshipped as a God by the *Lacedemonians*. *Pausanias* says, that he died Young, that he was very handsome, and descended from *Jupiter* in this Manner. *Lacedemon*, who gave the Name to the Countrey, was the Son of

Lib. 3. *c.* 1.

of *Jupiter*; this *Lacedemon* was the Father of *Amicles*, the Father of the said *Jacinthus*; and so the Eagle, which is on the Reverse, suits him very well, as being the Bird of *Jupiter*. The *Lacedemonians* had *Jacinthus* in such Veneration, that they instituted Games in his Honour, which were celebrated with great Magnificence and Pomp, and are described by *Atheneus*, *lib.* 4. *cap.* 4.

The CITIES *and* PEOPLE *of* GREECE.

THIS Article, relating to the Cities and People of *Greece*, would contain the finest Collection of this Kind, that has ever been publish'd; and perhaps the most copious of any other. Seeing the Cabinets here in *England* have Plenty of such Sorts of Medals; but because I would not make the Series of the Imperials the less numerous, nor swell this Volume too much, I am necessitated, tho' with Regret, to leave out a great many of them: If God pleases to grant me Life, I shall not defraud the Publick of them; but for the present I must be content to insert these few, which are disposed according to the *Greek* Alphabet. There is no City amongst them, which is named in the *Greece* of *Golzius*, except *Amisa* and *Sinope*, which alone among all the rest are brought in, that they may not part Company with the Cities of *Pontus*; and this is done, to render the present Collection the more acceptable, seeing a great many of the Cities already publish'd are not yet come to the Knowledge of Antiquaries.

* ABBAITES. *Abbaitarum Mysiæ.* These People are not known to Geographers, and these two are the first Medals that ever were publish'd of 'em: One of them has a bearded Head with a Diadem, which I think to be that of *Jupiter*, because on the Reverse you have the Thunderbolts; and the other with a Lion's Skin upon it, is of *Hercules*; and his Club on the Reverse. A. *First Plate.* MED. I. *L. P.* MED. II. *D. D.*

ATHENS

The following Medals of Athens *are inserted here by way of Supplement to those that have been publish'd in our first Volume.*

I. The Head of *Pallas* with a Countermark, in which is a *Caduceus*, and it shews that the *Athenians* worshipped *Mercury*, as *Pausanias* *First Plate.* MED. I. *L. W.*

nias witneſſes, *lib.* 2. *c.* 17, & 24. The Reverſe is the Owl, the common Type of *Athens*, with this Inſcription, *Minervæ Nicephoræ*, which ſhews that they attributed all their Victories to *Minerva*: There is alſo a Monogram of *Pergamus*, the Meaning of which I cannot find, unleſs it denotes, that the *Athenians* were in Confederacy with them.

MED. II. *L. W.* II. The Head of *Pallas*: The Reverſe an Owl upon a Vaſe, with theſe Letters AΘE. MNESEAΣ. NESTΩP. and a Lamp.

MED. III. *L. W.* III. A Head: On the Reverſe a Lamp much like the laſt; this Lamp I think is that which *Callimachus* dedicated to *Minerva*, and was of Maſſy Gold, and ſo big, that it contained as much Oil as was enough to burn a whole Year, without any Supply, Day and Night, and the Wiek of it was of *Carpathian* Flax. Which is the only Flax that is not to be conſumed by Fire. See *Pauſanias*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 26. He mentions alſo, that there was a Palm-Branch made of Braſs, which ſerved to draw the Smoak out at the Top of the Chapel; which Branch is perfectly to be ſeen on the Second of theſe Medals.

MED. IV. *L. P.* IV. The next Medal is the Head of *Pallas* as before; and the Reverſe *Theſeus*, who conducts the Bull of *Marathon* (conquer'd by him) into *Athens*, in order to be ſacrificed to *Apollo* or *Minerva*. See what the *Earl of Winchelſea* has ſaid upon this in our firſt Volume, *Pag.* 95. *Med.* XLI.

MED. V. *L. W.* V. The Head of *Pallas*: Reverſe *Eſculapius* ſtanding, AΘHNAIΩN. *Pauſanias*, *lib.* 1. *c.* 21. makes mention of the worſhipping of *Eſculapius* at *Athens*.

MED. VI. *L. W.* VI. The Head as before:)(two Figures before a Trophy, with the Letters AΘE. Many were the Victories which the *Athenians* obtain'd, for which they erected ſeveral Trophies; that over the *Perſians* might be ſo expreſs'd, as in this Medal. But finding upon the Head of the naked Figure in the Middle a *Phrygian* Cap, this makes me apply it to that Victory which the *Athenians* got over the *Galatians*, mention'd by *Pauſanias*, *lib.* 1. *cap.* 4. They were led by *Calippus*, ſhew'd great Bravery, and ſav'd all *Greece* from the Hands of the Barbarians: The Figure armed may be of the ſaid *Calippus*; and the Naked, one of the Chiefs of the *Galatians*, who might be made Priſoner.

Second Plate.

MED. VI. *L. W.* VII. We read in *Pauſanias*, *lib.* 1. *c.* 24. that in the Temple called *Parthenone*, the *Athenians* had in Sculpture an Account of the Di-

ſpute

ſpute that happen'd between *Neptune* and *Pallas*, which, as has been ſaid elſewhere, gave the Name to the Town; and in this Temple there was the Statue of that Goddeſs made of Ivory and Gold, which in the Middle of the Helmet had a Sphinx, as it is on this Medal alſo; the Reverſe of which denotes the aforeſaid Diſpute, juſt as it is deſcribed by our Author, who thinks that the Serpent ſignifies *Erictbonius*, the IVth King of *Athens*, who was brought up by her under the Form of a Serpent.

VIII. Half a Ship with a Sail and a Victory upon it;)(*Neptune* ſtanding with his trident AΘE. *Atheniensium Regis Demetri.* This is a very ſingular Medal, and ſhews us the Obligations the *Athenians* had to *Demetrius Poliorcetes*, for having deliver'd them from the Slavery they were under from *Caſſander* and *Ptolemy*; he arriving opportunely with a Fleet at *Athens* when they did not expect him. Of this Action Mention is made by *Pauſanias*, *lib.* 1. *c.* 25. but more at length by *Plutarch*, in the Beginning of the Life of *Demetrius*; where you may read, that the *Athenians* aſſign'd Divine Honours, as well to *Demetrius*, as to *Antigonus* his Father; and ſtyl'd them both Kings, which was the firſt Time they were ſo called; and this is confirmed by our Medal. MED. II. *L. W.*

* EGYPT. This fine Medal was ſtruck in *Egypt*, on Occaſion of the Feaſts that they celebrated the laſt Day of every Year, to the Honour of the Goddeſs *Fortune*, to thank her for the Plenty of the laſt, and to augurate the ſame to the enſuing Year: The Head of this Goddeſs we ſee on one Side, with this Title *Servatrix*; the Vaſe behind is for the Libations, and the B. Δ. ſignifies *Senatus Populus*; and ſhews, that both concurred in celebrating the ſaid Feaſts; the Reverſe has the ſame Goddeſs ſtanding, with this Inſcription, *Bona Fortuna Aegypti.* *R. Ed.*

* ACHEI *of Syria.* The Head of *Ceres:*)(The Simbol of Plenty ΑΚΑΙΩΝ. *Achæorum.* The Wormanſhip, the Mettal, and the Letter K inſtead of X ſhew, that this Medal does not belong to the *Achaia propria*, but to *Syria*; and *Appian* is the only Author that makes mention of ſuch a Place in *Syria* amongſt theſe Towns; *Perinthus*, *Achaia*, *Oropus*, *Amphipolis*, *Aſtacum*, *Tegea*, *Herea*, and *Apollonia.* *D. D.* See *Cellarius Geograph. Tom.* 2. *lib.* 3. *cap.* 12.

* EGOSPOTAMUS. One ſide of this Medal has the Head of *Juno*, or rather that of *Helles*, Daughter of King *Athamantes*, who gave the Name to the *Helleſpont*, where is the River *Capra*, upon which ſtood the Town of *Egoſpotamus*, or *Capræ Flumina*, where the Medal was ſtruck. *D. D.*

MED. I. ACRASIOTES. The first Medal has the bearded Head of *Her-*
D. D. *cules:*)(*Telesphorus* with the Name of the People *Acrasiotarum.*
MED. II. The II. has the Head of *Pallas:*)(a Lion. This Town was in *Lydia*,
D. D. and Geographers make no mention of it.

D. D. APOLLONIA. The Head of *Alexander the Great*, *Alexander Conditor Apollonia*:)(two Figures joining Hands, with the Words *Apolloniatarum & Lyciorum Concordia.*

There are so many Towns call'd by the Name of *Apollonia*, that I think it impossible to know which of them, this was founded by *Alexander.*

MED. I. * ASIA. APAMEA. * ATARNEUS. I. *Asia* was a Town of
D. D. *Lydia* betwixt the two Rivers *Meander* and *Caistrus*: Here met an Assembly of Persons sent from several of the principal Towns in the Neighbourhood, as *Ephesus*, *Magnesia*, *Talles*, *Nisa*, &c. which are represented by the Head of *Cybele* on one Side of the Medal; and these Assemblies were held for the Musical Feasts, famous for the *Lydian* Musick, which was very soft and effeminate, and aptly represented by the *Faunus* on the Reverse playing with two Flutes: The Name before him is, I suppose, that of the President of the said Feasts: Another Medal like this I have seen in the Hands of the Learned Dr.
D. Sh. *Sherard* struck at *Apamea*, with the same Head on one Side, and the *Faunus* playing with two Flutes on the Reverse; which shews, that this City belong'd also to the same Assembly. This Medal I shall publish hereafter, with many more of the Towns of this Name.

MED. II. II. The Second was struck at *Atarneus*, a Maritime Town in *Ly-*
D. D. *dia*, just over-against the Island of *Lesbos*; one Side has the Head of *Apollo*; and the Reverse a Horse, which signifies *Neptune*, as the Serpent does *Esculapius*; hence we know that they worshipped Three three Deities.

D. D. ATTALEA. The Head of *Proserpine*, who by the *Greeks* was called KOPH, that is, a handsome Woman:)(*Jupiter*'s Bird, with the Word *Attaleensium.* This Town of *Attalea* was in *Pamphilia*, founded by *Attalus Philadelphus*; some ascribe this Medal to another Town of the same Name, which was in *Lydia*; concerning which let the Reader determine as he pleases.

First Plate.
MED. I, ATTUDA. I. The first has a laureated Genius, with the Word
II, III, IV. *Populus*:)(*Bacchus* standing, and the Inscription *Attudensium.* II.
D. D. Has the same Head:)(An *Amazon* riding on Horse-back. III. The Head of *Cybele*, with the Name of *Attuda*;)(*Diana* of *Ephesus*,

Per

Per Flabium Sacerdotem. IV. *Cybele's* Head, and the Word *Attudensium*:)(Three Ears of Corn, and the Name of the Magistrate, which can't be read. V. A Laureated Genius, *Populus:*)(Two Urns upon an Altar, into which they put Ballots to Elect the Magistrates. VI. *Cybele's* Head, and *Attuda:*)(A Figure standing. *Sub Claudiano.* *Second Plate.* MED. I, II. *D. D.*

Attuda is a Town we know nothing of, only that it was in *Phrygia Pacatiana*; but I conjecture by these Medals, that it was founded by *Atides*, the Lover of *Cybele*, and had the Name from him; and I suppose it was situated upon the River *Sangarius*.

APHRODISIA. I. The Head of a Woman veil'd, *Sacer Senatus:*)(Two *Cupids* sitting, and the Word *Aphrodisiensium*. II. The same Head:)(A naked Woman, with a little *Cupid* before her. III. The same Head and Letters as above:)(*Mercury* standing. IV. The same Head, *&c.*)(*Jupiter* sitting. V. A Head with a Diadem, *Sacer Senatus:*)(Three Coral Branches. VI a Young Head with a Laurel, *Populus:*)(A River and *Aphrodisiensium*, KOPCYMOC, or KOPCYNOC, the Name of an unknown River. MED. I, II, III, IV, V, VI. *D. D.*

There are three Towns call'd *Aphrodisia*, to which these Medals may be ascrib'd; one of them is in *Caria*, the other in *Lydia*, and the third in *Cilicia*; all these, and many more Towns, receiv'd the Name of *Aphrodisia*, from the great Number of Temples erected to *Venus* in order to worship her; for we see on the first Medal two *Cupids*, the Sons of *Venus*, representing chast and lascivious Love. The IId Medal has the Statue of *Venus*, and may be like that which was in the Temple: She appears as coming out of her Bath, and has a little *Cupid* that dries her Feet. And on the Vth, I think, you have three Coral Branches growing out of the Sea, of which *Venus* was born; and for that Reason are dedicated to her: And from thence perhaps came the Custom of wearing Coral about Women and Children's Necks, to whose Health it contributes, as *Pliny* affirms.

* APHITE. The Head of *Jupiter Ammon:*)(An Eagle, *Amphytæorum.* *Aphyte* is in the Peninsula of *Pellene* of *Macedon* in *Thrace*; here was a famous Temple of *Jupiter Ammon.* Which God appeared to *Lysander*, when he besieged that City, aud caus'd the Siege to be rais'd, as *Plutarch* says in the Life of *Lysander*. *L. P.*

ACHAIA PROPRIA. The I. and II. Medals are no otherwise different from others already in Print but in the Monograms; which no Body yet has explain'd, nor shall I attempt it. *First Plate.* MED. I, II. *Cr-R.Ed.*

MED. III. *D. D.* MED. IV, V, VI. *L. W-M.* *Second Plate.* MED. VII. *A. F.* See *Pausan. lib.* 4. *c.* 5.

The other five following Medals are very valuable; on one Side we have the Words *Antigonensium Achæorum*; the next *Aseatarum Achæorum*; the Vth *Argeæ* on one Side, and on the other *Messanorum Achæorum.* The VI *Argeæ Achæorum*; and the VII we have on one Side the Magistrate's Name *Hermocrates*; and)(*Carinæorum Achæorum.* All these allude to the Conquests of the *Achaians* over another Nation of *Peloponesus*, *viz.* the *Mantineians*, who were called *Antigonei*, about the Year of *Rome* 524. But *Hadrian* the Emperor gave them their first Name again, instead of that of *Antigonei*, which till then they had constantly used: The *Aseati* were their Neighbours, and the People called *Cari*, of whom *Pausanias* very much speaks. The *Argieians* and the *Messenians* dwelt also here, and call'd one another Brothers; and this is the Reason why on one of these Medals they join their Names together; each of them has on one Side the Figure of *Jupiter*, as the Tutelar God of the *Achaians*; and that on the Reverse is the Goddess *Concordia*, to denote the Union and good Correspondence between them.

B.

L. P. BARI. *Jupiter*'s Head:)(Half a Ship, in which is a *Cupid* darting with an Arrow, and under it a Dolphin, with the Word *Barinorum.*

Bari is a principal Town of *Apulia*, near the *Adriatick* Sea, and is the Chief of that Region called *Terra di Bari*: They worshipped *Jupiter*, and *Venus* too, as I conjecture by the little *Cupid*; the rest of the Type belongs to Maritime Towns.

MED. I, III, II. *D. D.* MED. IV. *L. P.*

BLAUNDEA. I. *Bacchus*'s Head:)(*Fortuna*, the Inscription *Blaundensium.* II. The Genius of the Senate, *Sacer Senatus:*)(A naked Figure sacrificing, the Inscription *Blaundensium Machedonum.* III. and IV. A Genius wrapt in a Laurel, and the Words *Populus Blaundensium:*)(A River, *sub Prætore Claudio Mileto*; and the Name of an unknown River, called *Hippurius.*

Blaundea is a Town of *Lydia*, which was inhabited by the *Macedonians*; the Medals shew us what they worshipped.

MED. I, II. *D. D.*

BERYTUS. I. *Cybele*'s Head;)(Half a Ship with a Victory upon it, and the Word *Berytensium.* II. The same Head:)(A Dolphin and a Trident, the two Caps of *Castor* and *Pollux*, and the Name of that People.

Berytus was a Maritime Town of *Phænicia*, betwixt *Bibulus* and *Sydon*. These Medals were struck before it was made a Colony by *Julius Cæsar*. The Simbols of *Neptune*, the Dolphin, the Ship, and *Castor* and *Pollux*, all belong (as we have very often said) to those Towns that lie upon the Sea Coasts.

BRI-

* BRIULA. A young Head of the Sun, *Sol.*)(A naked figure standing *Briulitarum. Briula* was a little Town on the other side of *Meander* in *Lydia*, where they worshipp'd the Sun, call'd in *Greek* ΗΛΙΟC, and I think the figure on the Reverse is of *Apollo*, tho' not very plain. MED. III. *D. D.*

* BUTROTUS. It is very difficult to know where this Town of *Butrotus* was; but I suppose it might have been in the Province called *Brutti*, because *Livy*, *lib.* 19. *c.* 6. makes mention of a River of that Name there near the Town of *Locris*. MED. IV. *Cr.*

DALDIANUS. A Head, *Sacer Senatus* :)(*Jupiter* standing *Daldianorum*. I find no ancient Author making mention of *Daldianus*; but *Suidas*, and all he says of it is no more than, *Daldis urbs Lydiæ*. Δ. MED. I. *D. D.*

* DEMETRIADES. The Head of *Apollo* :)(*Jupiter* standing *Demetriorum Sacræ*. There are three *Demetriades* mention'd by Geographers, but neither of them has the Title of *Sacra*, and therefore there must certainly be another besides them. I find *Diodorus Siculus*, *lib.* 20. makes mention of *Sycione*, a Town of *Peloponesus* near *Corinth*, whose People, by reason of great Favours receiv'd from *Demetrius Poliarcetes*, *ab V.C.* 450, took the Name of *Demetriades*, and were so indulgent to *Demetrius*, that they instituted yearly Feasts, Sacrifices and Games to be celebrated, and Divine Honours to be paid to him: And *Plutarch* says *Demetrius* himself was buried there. I think this *Sycione* was the *Demetriades* we look for, and that it was called *Sacra* on the Account of the Feasts, Games, *&c.* MED. II. *R. A.*

* ELEUSIS. I. The Head of *Jupiter* ΘΕ :)(Victory *Elæusiorum*. *Eleusis* is a little Island belonging to *Cilicia* betwixt *Cyprus* and the Land, just over-against the River *Lamos*. It was the Kingdom of *Archelaus*, according to *Strabo*, and after by *Augustus* was called *Sebaste*. The Victory on the)(I think is to be ascrib'd to *Archelaus*, and the rather because in another Medal like this which Dr. *Sherard* has, the Monogram that I have marked in the Margin with this Letters APX are the Initials of *Archelaus*, which proves what I have said; but for the other Letters ΘΕ and ΕΙ on the Reverse, I don't dare to say any thing of them. E. MED. I. *Cr.*

* EUCARPES. *Mercury*'s Head, *Eucarpensium* :)(A half Moon and a Star *sub Claudio Flacco*. *Eucarpes* is a Place in *Phrygia* towards *Galatia* near *Sinnada*, and received its Name from the Fruitfulness of the Country. They worshipped *Mercury*. The Sun and the Moon on the MED. II. *D. D.*

the Reverse signifies the Goodness of the Climate, because one with the Heat, and the other with the Rain, makes the Soil very rich.

Θ. THASUS. The Head of *Ceres*:)(The Heads of *Castor* and
MED. I. *Pollux*, and two Vines *Thasiorum*. *Thasus* is an Island in *Thrace* in
D. D. the *Egean* Sea, just over against the Mouth of the River *Nessus*. The Head of *Ceres* signifies the Fertility of this Island for Corn, and it was famous for Wine, as Authors observe.

MED. II. THYATIRA. *Diana*'s Head, *Borætena*:)(An Eagle *Thyatire-*
R. A. *norum*.

II. The same Head and Letters:)(A naked figure *Thyatirenorum & Smyrnæorum Concordia*. *Thyatira* is in *Lydia* betwixt *Sardis* and *Pergamus*, and receiv'd the Name from *Thyatira* the Daughter of *Seleucus*. *Smyrna* too is a Town of *Lydia* very well known: In the first they worshipped *Diana Persica*, who by these Medals we see had the Name of *Borætena*, and it may be she receiv'd it from the Wind *Boreas*, because there was upon the River *Elissus*, in the Territories of the *Athenians*, where *Boreas* ravish'd *Orithya*, a Temple of *Diana*, in which was an Altar erected for *Boreas*; and under the Image of *Diana* may be represented *Thyatira*, who imparted her Name to that Town.

I. HIEROPOLIS. I. A radiated Head of the Sun ΛΑΙΡ. ΒΗΝΟC:
MED. I.)(The Goddess of Health and *Telesphorus*, *Hieropolitarum*. This
D. D. Medal has been already published by several, but not explain'd by any, I think it may be read so, ΛΑΙΡ. the Year 111. which Epoch should begin in the Year of *Rome* 565, when the *Romans* having conquer'd *Antiochus* the Great, they made the Towns of *Asia* free; and the other Letters ΒΗΝΟC are the Name of the Sun, being very like that of *Belus* given to it by the *Assyrians*. I find also in *Suidas* these Words *Binus*, *nomen Deæ*, which I never saw any where else.

MED. II. II. The genius *Senatus*:)(An *Amazon* on Horseback, *Hierapoli-*
D. D. *tarum*. This Medal has been published by *Morellius*, but with some Mistakes, and so I was obliged to do it again. See his *Specimen Tab.* 25. *Edit.* 2.

MED. III. III. A radiated Head of the Sun *Archagetes*, which is a Name given
D. D. to *Apollo* very well known:)(An *Amazon* and the Name of the People. —— Before I go on with the Medals, I must say something of the Towns call'd *Hieropolis*, of which several were so call'd from the number of Temples that were in them. One was in *Phrygia*, where was stamped the three last Medals, and the two next: Another *Hie-*

ropolis

rapolis was in *Crete*; another in *Syria*, and one in *Caria*. And we find one or two more by these Medals which shall be taken notice of.

IV. On one side you have a fine Head of *Diana Lucifera*:)(A Victory, if not *Diana* herself, since *Pausanias*, *lib.* 5. *c.* 19. says that she was represented sometimes with Wings. MED. IV. D. D.

V. On one side of this Medal we have *Pegasus* with these Letters ΒΕΛ. to show that the *Hieropolitans*, amongst other Deities, worshipp'd *Bellerophon*, which they might very well do, on the Account of the Victories he had obtain'd in that Neighbourhood, *viz.* in *Lycia* over the *Chimera*, and afterwards over the *Solimi* and the *Amazons*. The Head of this Hero has been inserted before in this Volume. The two Flambeaux and the Altar in the middle belong to *Ceres*. MED. V. D. D.

VI. This Medal too must be ascribed to the same *Hieropolis* of *Phrygia*, because of the Name of the River *Chrysorhoa*, which was the same according to *Pliny* with the River *Pactolus*; and by this I find that the situation of *Hieropolis*, as Geographers place it, is not right, because they set it down betwixt the Rivers *Meander* and *Marsyas*. MED. VI. D. D.

VII. *Cybele*'s Head:)(A Man swimming in a River *Hieropolitarum qui sunt ad Pyramum*. This Town was not yet known any otherwise than by the Name of the River *Pyramus*, we must certainly believe that there was another Place call'd *Hieropolis* in *Cilicia Campestris*. MED. VII. D. D.

VIII. The next Medal, by the Workmanship and Mettal, belongs to the *Hieropolis* of *Syria*, and I think it was struck in the time of their Kings, on account of some of their Victories. MED. VIII. D. D.

* HIERAS. *Jupiter*'s Head with a Lawrel:)(*Hiera*, upon the form of the *Greek* Letter P. should be observ'd, because it is very ancient, and it makes me believe that this Medal must have been made at *Hiera Germe*, a Town in *Mysia* towards the *Hellespont*. D. D.

JULIAGORDO. *Cybele*'s Head *Juliagordus*;)(*Diana* of *Ephesus Juligordenorum*. *Juliagordus* is in *Lydia* betwixt the Head of the Rivers *Hermus* and Mount *Sipylus*. D. D. K.

MED. I.

* CARRAS. I. II. The Head of *Apollo* with a Laurel:)(A Wolf *and* II. *Carras*. The Town of *Carras* in *Mesopotamia* is very famous in the *Roman* D. D. R. S.

man History for the Defeat of *Crassus*; it was made a Colony by *M. Aurelius*. The Wolf relates to *Apollo*.

MED. III. *and* IV. *D. D.* CNIDUS. Here are two Medals of *Cnidus*, one with the Letters *Cnidiorum*, the other without 'em; one explains the other because the Tipe is almost the same. Those without the Letters are very common, and it was not known that they belong'd to *Cnidus* before they were compared with the others which are scarce to be found. *Cnidus* is a famous Town of *Caria* at the Point of *Chersonesus*, and their oldest Deities were *Apollo* and *Neptune*; for the Worship of *Venus* was not receiv'd till long after, when they had her famous Statue made by *Prassiteles*, of which *Pliny* speaks very much, *lib.* 36. *cap.* 5. The Lyon which is on the Reverse of these Medals relates to *Apollo*, in honour of whom they celebrated Games at *Cnidus*; and these are expressed by the Figure on Horseback with Spears on the second Medal.

MED. V. *D. D.* CNOSSUS. I. *Jupiter*'s Head *Cnossiorum*:)(An Eagle *Mnesitheus iterum*.

MED. VI. *D. D.* II. *Apollo*'s Head ΠΟΛΧΟΣ.)(A round Labyrinth *Cnossiorum*.

MED. VII. *L. W.* III. A Woman's Head ΚΝΩ:)(Another sort of Labyrinth. *Cnossus* is a famous Town in the Island of *Crete*, and was the Kingdom of *Mincs*, Here was a Labyrinth, but that which we see commonly upon Medals is of a square form; these here produced shew that there were several sorts of Labyrinths as evidently appears. The Head in the first Medal, tho' it appears to be *Jupiter*'s, might be as well of *Minos* his Son; and the Woman's Head in the third, if it is not that of *Pasiphae*, *Minos*'s Wife, may be that of *Ariadne* his Daughter, the Wife of *Bacchus*; and 'tis the more probable, because there is upon her Head some Leaves and Grains which seem proper to *Bacchus*.

L. P. * CELINA. *Minerva*'s Head:)(The same Goddess standing all armed with a Fulmen and two Stars, *Celinorum*. *Celina* was near the *Alps*, in the Territory of the *Veneti*, where there was a River of the same Name. By this Medal we see that they worshipped *Minerva*, *Jupiter*, *Castor* and *Pollux*.

MED. I. *L. P.* * CRANNUS. I. *Jupiter*'s Head:)(A Cart with two Wheels, upon which are two Crows and a Vase in the middle ΚΡΑΝΝΟΥ. ΕΦΥΡ.

II. A Man on Horſeback:)(The ſame Reverſe KPANNO. MED. II. *and* III. *D. D.*

III. *Jupiter*'s Head:)(A Man on Horſeback KPA—— *Crannus* a Town in *Theſſaly* called *Pelaſgiana*, was ſituated between *Pharſalia* and *Lariſſa*. It was before called *Ephyra*, and there they had always two Crows, and when they died two more came. The Cart with the Vaſe and the Crows were the Seal the Town uſed; the Cart was made of Braſs; and when they wanted Rain they went about with it, and beat it with ſomething to make it ſound like a Bell, and they thought by this means the Gods would ſupply their Wants. We have ſpoken of one *Crannonius* amongſt the Illuſtrious Men, who muſt have been the Founder of this Town, or a Native of it.

CYRENE. *The following Remarks appertain to the large Copper Plate with the three Medals of* Cyrene, *and the figure of a little Animal on the Gold one amongſt 'em under the Plant* Silphium *called otherwiſe* Laſerpitium. The firſt Medal has a Head with a Diadem, and a Horn upon the Ear, with a little Beard; ſome will have it to be the Head of *Bacchus*, others *Jupiter Ammon*:)(A Palm Tree, the Plant *Silphium*, and a Craw-fiſh, KYPA. *Cyrenæ*. MED. I. *D. D.*

II. The Head as before:)(The Palm Tree is a Symbol of *Egypt*. MED. II. *D. D.*

* III. A Man on Horſeback KYPANΩ *Cyrenenſium*:)(The *Silphium*, under which is the little Animal, which is engraved on the Plate to its full bigneſs, in three ſeveral Poſtures. This Medal is fine Gold, and weighs 66 *Engliſh* Grains. It's well preſerved, and the Workmanſhip good. MED. III. *D. D.*

Several Medals of *Cyrene* have been already publiſh'd, tho' different from theſe. I ſhall here ſay ſomething particularly of the little Animal which is on the third Medal; and beſides what I have abſtracted from the Notes of the moſt Learned Dr. *Sherard*, I ſhall add ſome Reflections of my own, ſince I had leiſure to make 'em upon it, the Doctor having done me the favour to leave that little Animal with me as long as it lived, and now I keep it dead in Spirits of Wine to preſerve it.

Seeing theſe ſorts of Animals were ſcarcely to be ſeen on Medals, and that this is different from them we ſee on the Medal of *Tenedos*, publiſhed by *Goltzius Inſ. Græc. Tab.* 14. We began to have recourſe to the Authors of Natural Hiſtory, and we find it mentioned not only in the moſt Antient, ſuch as *Herodotus*, *Ariſtotle*, *Theophraſtus*, *Pliny*, *Helianus* and *Photius*; but alſo, and more exactly we find it deſcrib'd by the *Arabs*, *Texeira*, *Olearius*, and laſtly by M. *Paul Lucas* in his Voyages.

Coming to understand that the said Animal was very common in *Libya*, *Egypt*, *Palestine*, and other hot Countries, it was thought proper to send for it; and when it came it plainly appeared to be the same with the *Musdipus* of *Herodotus*, with the *Saphan* of the Jews, according to the Septuagint called *Chirogrillos*; and with the *Arctomos* of St. *Jerom*, as the Learned *Bochart* in his *Hierazoicon*, *lib.* 3. *cap.* 33. describes it. *Teixeira*, a *Portuguese*, calls it *Ratones Delmata*, and says it is very good to eat. See his Voyage to *India*, Cap. 4. *Olearius* also speaks of it, *lib.* 6. *Itin. Persici*, *pag.* 64. and M. *Paul Lucas* calls the said Animal *Garboisse*. He brought three of them from *Egypt*, and he had 'em engraved; but how far from the Truth may be seen by comparing of 'em with the present Medal.

Tho' this Animal might be the *Dipus* of *Herodotus*, as has been said, yet considering it was not the Business of that Author to write Natural History, and consequently he was not so exact in this part as he should be; we are apt to believe it might be the Γαλῆ mentioned by him a little after in these Words, *Sunt præterea mustelæ quæ in Silphio nascuntur Tartessiacis simillimæ*, since we see him represented with the Plant *Silphium*; and it may be the same that was called *Aljarbuo*, which *Bochart* proves to be the same with the *Dipus*. It is to be observed, that the said Animal must be ranged among the Species of Squirrels, which are different from Rats, Mice, *&c.* because these have Hairy Tails, which they turn upon their Backs; from whence they are called in *Greek* σκιουροι, that is to say, to make a Shade with their Tail.

We were in hopes we might be able to give an account of the *Silphium* on the said Medals; but the *British* Consul at *Tripoli* in *Barbary* having fail'd to send us the Seed of that Plant as he promis'd, we are in hopes it may come before the next Volume is publish'd, in which we shall account for it as well as we can, for the Satisfaction of the Curious. In the mean while they may see what the said *M. Paul Lucas* says of it in the Second Vol. p. 12. of his Voyages; and all the Opinions of the Ancients upon it may be found in *Mattioli* upon *Dioscorides*, p. 419 Printed at *Venice* 1558 in Folio.

I'll add in this place some Remarks I have made my self upon this Animal; I have engraven it exactly of the same bigness as it is: The Creature one while put its four Feet to the Ground, and at other times it stood only upon its hind Feet, and always walked upon them. It would jump very high when frightned, and run very fast, and as it were, strait forward; it hopped like a Bird as it ran on the Ground; its Eyes were in a manner black, and stood far out, and they had that livelinesS in them which I never observ'd in any other Animal; its Coat was very fine, and exceeded that of the Beaver; the Ears were very thin, and the fore Paws, or Claws, very short, having as

as it were human Fingers in them, which were likewise five in number; it had two long Teeth in the under, and as many in the upper Jaw, which the Creature open'd and shut at pleasure, and its Whiskers were extraordinary long and black; the Hair upon the Back had a mixture of yellow with some dark, and as it were black Spots, somewhat like to that of a Hare, and it had only one Hole for Evacuation like a Bird, thro' which alone he eased Nature; the hind Feet were long, as well as the body, and the ends of them cloven only into three Parts, having two Spurs in the middle of the Legs, not at all unlike those of Birds; the Tail was all of one Colour inclining to yellow, and the Hair upon it very short; but there grew at the end of it, as it were, a white Plume with a black List, which divided it in the middle, both on the one side and the other. I tried to give it several sorts of Food; but the Creature for the three or four first Months eat nothing but Almonds, Pistaches and Bran, without * drinking once in all that time, however it made Water plentifully. I afterwards found it would eat Apples, Carrots, Turneps, and more especially Herbs, more particularly those that had no great Smell, as Spinnage, Lettice, Nettles, *&c.* but it would never taste Rue, Mint, Thyme and the like Plants. It would also drink Water with great eagerness, but not always: Once when it was indispos'd, I try'd to give it Water mix'd with some Saffron, but it would not taste it, tho' I press'd it; it would eat Bread, Sugar and such like things, but would not touch Cheese, or other Milk Meats: Lastly, I put it into some Red Sand, of which it swallowed a great deal, and taking it into my Hand, I found it to be much heavier than before: In short, of all the sorts of Victuals I gave it, Hemp-Seed, which we feed Birds with, was that which it coveted most. I take leave further to add, that this Animal had no manner of ill Smell, no not even its Dung or Urine, a thing very unusual with Creatures of this kind, such as Conies, Squirrels, Rats, *&c.* whose Excrement stinks very much; it was very tame, so that it could be handled very easily; and it did never bite. It was like a Hare for its timorousness, tho' at the sight of an Animal smaller than its self; it suffer'd much in cold Weather, so that we were obliged in Winter time to keep it always near the Fire; and I do believe the Creature would have liv'd long, if it had not been unfortunately slain. It must be observed, that the Medal had a *Silphius*, and the said *Galy*, the *Greek* Name of the Animal, stamp'd upon it, which Animal was brought forth among the *Silphi*; for this was a glorious Distinction assum'd by the *Cyrenians*, as plainly appears from what the learned *Bayle* says in his Republick of Letters in these Words, The Inhabitants of *Cyrene* offer'd yearly a Silph Branch at the Temple of *Delphos*, and upon their Common Seal they had the Figure of a Woman offering this Plant to *Bacchus* their Founder.

* *I gave it nothing to drink, because I was told it never drinks.*

Λ. *First Plate.* MED. I. *D. D.*

LACEDEMONIANS. I. A bearded Head on one side is of that *Bacchus Indicus*, who was the oldest *Bacchus* according to *Diodorus*, for he only was bearded; the other being young and handsom: The two Caps of *Castor* and *Pollux*, the Urn, and the two Letters ΛΑ on the Reverse, show that it belong'd to the *Lacedemonians*; but the Word *Masonissæ* round it I can make nothing of. It was the Name of a famous King of *Numidia*, of whom no Author I can find makes mention that he had any thing to do with them; and I can't persuade myself it was any of their Magistrates Name, having never seen any such Name amongst the *Greeks*. It is further to be remark'd, that this is the only Silver Medal of the *Lacedemonians*.

Second Plate. MED. I. II. *D. D.*

II. The Heads of the *Dioscuri*:)(Two Urns in a Laurel Crown with Serpents, ΛΑ. the Initials of the *Lacedemonians*.

III. *Jupiter*'s Head ΛΑ:)(The Heads of the *Dioscuri sub Lacone*. In the Book newly come out of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, there is a very learned Dissertation of M. *Oudinet* upon the *Lacedemonian* Medals, wherein the Reader will find all he can desire concerning them. He gives his Reasons why the *Lacedemonians* put upon their Coins the Heads of the *Dioscuri*; he says, that the two Urns with Serpents have reference to the first Labours of *Hercules*, and several other things to our purpose.

MED. I. *D. D.*

LAMPSACUS. A Caduceus in a Crown of Laurel:)(A Sea Horse *Lampsacenorum*. *Lampsacus* was a Town of *Misia Minor* near the *Hellespont*; it was very famous for its Wines, and the obscene Worship of *Priapus*. The Sea Horse alludes to *Neptune*, and the Caduceus to *Mercury*, and the Crown to the Olympic Games.

MED. II. *L. W.*

LINDO. Tho' this Medal is very well preserv'd, the first Letters of the Town are somewhat obscure, and may be read in three different manners, *viz. Alindensium*, *Lindensium*, or *Sindensium*. As for *Alinda*, it was a Town of *Caria*, and in a Medal we have under *Augustus*, are to be seen the Attributes of *Hercules* as on this; but I rather think this belongs to *Lindus*, a Town in the Isle of *Rhodes*, and that the young Head wrapt up is of *Tlepolemus*, the Son of *Hercules*, who was, according to *Diodorus*, the Founder of this Town. There are three Towns named *Sinda*, one in *Caria*, another near the *Cimmerian Bosphorus*, and a third in *Macedonia* near the River *Axio*, to which it may more probably belong than to the others; but I have put it under *Lindus*, because that after I had examined it, I find it more likely to be struck there than any where else.

MEO-

M.

MEONIA. *Meonia* is the ſame as *Lydia*; but *Homer* diſtinguiſhes it, and ſays that *Meonia* is that part of *Lydia* ſituate towards Mount *Tmolus*, which Mount was famous for Grapes, as our Medal ſhews, having on one ſide the Vine, tho' very ill done. MED. I. *D. D.*

* MELIUS. *Melius* is one of the *Cyclades*, for which ſee *Pliny*, *lib.* 4. *c.* 12, *&c.* The two Medals ſhow the People worſhipped *Minerva*, and I believe they receiv'd this Worſhip from the *Athenians* who were their Neighbours. MED. II. III. *D. D.*

O.

* ODESSUS was in *Thrace*, in that part which was called the Inferior *Meſia* or *Pontus* upon the *Euxine* Sea betwixt *Marcianopolis* and *Meſambrianus*, and was a Colony of the *Mileſians*. MED. I. *D. D.*

* ORTOSIA. Three Places are called by this Name, one is in *Caria*, another in *Lydia*, and the third in *Phœnicia*, of which we have the Imperial Medals; but this Medal certainly does not belong to this laſt *Ortoſia*, but to one of the other two, for ſeveral Reaſons. They worſhipped *Jupiter* and *Diana*, as may be ſeen by the Reverſe and the Head on this Medal. MED. II. *D. D.*

* OROAGREA. I can ſay nothing of this Town, becauſe I can find it no where. *L. P.*

* ORRA. I. A Young Head of *Hercules*:)(A Thunderbolt. ORRA FOR. — II. A Woman's Head:)(A *Cupid* playing on the Harp with 5 Globes, ORRA. —— III. A Head with an Helmet:)(An Eagle with the Thunderbolts, ORRA. I don't find in what Town theſe three Medals were ſtruck; but it is to be obſerv'd, that the Letter R in *Greek* ſometime is taken for a B, as is to be ſeen in the Imperials following, Plate XIV. Med. 3; Plate XV. Med. 3; Plate XVI. Med. 6 and 7. *L. P.* *M.* *M.*

Π.

PESO. A Woman's Head:)(A *Cornucopia*, *Paſo*. *Peſo* was a little Town betwixt *Lampſacus* and *Parius* in *Myſia*. MED. I. *D. D.*

PELINNA, a Town of *Theſſaly*, call'd *Phthiotides*, which received the Name from *Pelinus* the Son of *Oechalieus*, the Figure of which I think is repreſented on theſe two Medals dreſſed in the *Theſſalian* Faſhion; and the Figure on Horſeback on one Side of the ſecond Medal, being in a different Dreſs, trampling upon a Slave, I ſuppoſe repreſents *Philip* of *Macedon*, for ſome memorable Action perform'd by him in the Time that he favour'd the *Pellinians*. MED. II. III. *R. S.*

PRA-

MED. IV. D. D. PRASIA was the last Town of the *Lacedemonians* in the Promontory of *Argolis*. It was a Maritime Town, and had a Haven.

MED. V. D. D. PYTIONIA. This Island is over-against *Corcyra*; and *Pliny* is the only Author that takes Notice of it in his IVth Book, *cap.* 12.

The Cities of PONTUS.

I thought fit to put the Cities of *Pontus* in a Plate all together, because the Medals are of the same Workmanship, the same Mettal, and so distinguishable from the others, that there's no Doubt to be made but that they were struck in that Part of the World: These Cities are *Amastris*, *Amisus*, *Gaziura*, *Cabira*, *Comana*, *Laodicea*, *Cabatta*, and *Sinope*.

MED. I. D. D. AMASTRIS. I. *Cybele*'s Head:)(The *Thirsus* of *Bacchus* in a Crown, with the Year 43.——II. *Gorgon*'s Head in a Shield:)(MED. II. A Victory.

Cr. *Amastris*, a Maritime Town of *Paphlagonia*, near the River *Parthenio*, which is near *Bithynia*, was so named from *Amastris* the Daughter of *Oxathres*, Brother of *Darius* King of *Persia*: The Year we have on the first Medal, I think has Reference to the Year of *Rome* 515, upon Supposition that they began their Epoch *ab V. C.* 473, when *Lysimachus* dy'd; because at that Time they came under the Dominion of the Kings of *Syria*. The second Medal, I do suppose, is not so antient as the first, and this with all the rest I think were struck in the Time of *Mithridates*; and the most Part of 'em have on one Side a *Gorgon*'s Head in the Shield of *Minerva*, shewing their Descent from the *Macedonians*; and the Victory on the Reverse is to be apply'd to *Mithridates*.

MED. III. *Cr.* AMISUS. A very noted and noble City of *Pontus*, was a Colony of the *Athenians*; and it is to be wonder'd that *Xenophon* in his Voyage makes no mention of it, when it is certain it was in Being at that Time, by what *Pollienus* says *lib.* 7. *cap.* 21.

MED. IV. D. D. * GAZIURA. A Head with an Helmet:)(*Parazonius*. Towards *Comana*, on one Side are the *Dasimonitidan* Fields, and on the other *Gaziura*, which was an old Seat of the Kings, but in the Time of *Strabo* was forsaken.

MED. V, VI. D. D. * CABIRA. This Town was the Seat of *Mithridates*, and afterwards was called *Diopolis* and *Sebaste*. *Mercury* on the)(is to be observed as one of the principal Gods called *Cabiri*.

* CO-

* COMANA. *Strabo* and *Hirtius*, in the *Alexandrian* War, speak very much of this Province. And there was the famous Temple of *Bellona*; the High-Priest of it was the first in Dignity after the King. MED. VII. *D. D.*

* LAODICEA. Of this Town I find no Author makes any Mention; but the Fabrick of the Medal, as well as the Varnish and the Metal, shew that it certainly belongs to *Pontus*. MED. VIII. *D. D.*

* CHABACTUS. I think this Town is that which *Strabo* only mentions by the Name of Χάβακα, situate towards *Themiscyra*, between the Rivers *Iris* and *Halys*; and this is all that I know of it. MED. IX, X. *D. D.*

SINOPE. This is a Town of *Paphlagonia*, where *Diogenes* the Cinick was born; and here *Mithridates Evergetes* was slain, and *Mithridates Eupatores* bred and born; it became afterwards a Colony of the *Romans*: And thus we have done with the Cities of *Pontus*.

* RAUCIS was a Mediterranean Town in the Island of *Crete* near *Cnossus* and *Littus*. *Neptune* on one Side with a Horse and a Trident is a Type of Maritime Towns, as well as of those situate in Islands as this is; and the Trident on the)(appertains to the same Deity. P. *D. D.*

SARDIS. The Capital of *Lydia*, near Mount *Molus* and the River *Pactolus*. These two Medals, which were struk there, are very singular for the Head of the God *Lunus*. I read the Inscription on one Side in this Manner, MHN *Lunus* ACKHNOC, I think 'tis an Epithet of the same God: They were struck after the Time of *Sept. Severus* the Emperor; for in his Time they had their *Neocorate*. One of 'em shews the Situation of the Town by the Figure of the River *Hermus*, and the other by the Helm that the said River was Navigable, and by the *Cornucopia*, that the Countrey thereabouts was very fruitful. Σ. MED. I, II. *D. D.*

* SAXIA. I have seen another Medal quite like this, except the Monogram, which I have set down in the Margin; and the Name of the Town instead of being CAΞIΩN is OAΞIΩN, which is a Town of *Crete*, and I think there is nothing else on either but the same Town, tho' spelt two several Ways. MED. I. *D. D. M.*

* SEBASTIA. A Young Head, *Sacer Senatus*:)(A Figure standing with a *Phrygian* Cap, *Sebastenorum*. There are many Towns called MED. II. *D. D.*

called *Sebaſtia*; but this I believe belongs to that which is in *Galatia*, in the Province of the *Tectoſagi*.

MED. III. *and* IV. *D. D.* STRATONICIA. I. *Cybele's* Head:)(*Diana, ſub Achino Stratonicenſium.* II. *Populus*, the Genius:)(*Cybele* on a Lion, *Stratonicenſium.* This Town is in *Caria*, and had its Name from *Stratonice*, the Wife of *Antiochus Soter* King of *Syria*.

MED. V. *D. D.* MED. VI. *Cr.* SYNNADA. I. An Owl on a Vaſe *Synnadenſium:*)(An Eagle *ſub Valeriano.* II. The Genius of the Senate, *Senatus:*)(A Figure armed, *Synnadenſium Doriensium. Synnada* is in *Phrygia Major*, towards *Galatia*: Their principal Worſhip was that of *Jupiter Pandemus*, that's to ſay, *Præfectus*, to whom the Eagle on the firſt Reverſe does relate; and the armed Figure on the ſecond Medal I think is that of *Acarnantes* their Founder, who was in the *Trojan* War; and by the ſame Medal we know that they were in Amity with the *Dorians*.

T. MED. I. *D. D.* * TABALEA. The Head of the Genius, *Sacer Senatus:*)(A River *Tabalenſium Hermus.* This Medal ſhews the right Situation of the Town of *Tabalea*, which was in *Lydia*, upon the River *Hermus*.

MED. II. III. & IV. *D. D.* TABENA. I. A Woman's Head: *Tabenorum:*)(*Neptune, Tabenorum.* II. *Bacchus's* Head:)(*Neptune, Seleuchus Drachillidi fil.* III. The Genius, *Sacer Populus:*)(*Fortune.* The only Author that ſpeaks of this Town is *Tit. Livius, lib.* 38. who ſays, that it was in that Part of *Piſidia* which is towards the *Pamphylian* Sea; and by the Types of theſe Medals I think that it was by the Sea-Side; becauſe *Neptune* is a proper Deity for Maritime Towns.

MED. I. *D. D.* MED. II. *D. D.* MED. III. *L. W.* MED. IV. *D. D.* TRALLIANUS. A Woman's Head with a Veil, *Sacer Senatus:*)(A Table upon which is an Urn and an Olive Crown; and under it a Vaſe *Trallianorum qui ſunt in Græcia primi; Olympia, Pithia Certamina.* —— II. The Head of the Genius, *Sacer Populus:*)(In an Olive Crown, *Trallianorum Olympia.* —— III. In this Medal there is on both Sides a Thunderbolt, with the Name of the People of this Town. —— IV. *Jupiter's* Head, *Jupiter Laraſius:*)(*Bacchus*, and the Name of the ſaid People. ——*Trallianus* is in *Lydia*, near the River *Meander*; and we ſee by our Medallion, and the firſt of this Plate, that they called themſelves Chief of the *Greeks*; and we knew before by the Imperial ones, that they celebrated the *Pithian* and the *Olympic* Games, at the laſt of which they gave a Crown of Olive for a Reward. What we have further remarkable in theſe is the

IVth

IVth Medal, in which you have the Title of *Larasius* given to *Jupiter* never done before, which Title, it may be, signifies *King of Asia*; because I remember to have read somewhere, that *Lar* in the *Etruscan* Tongue implies a Lord or a King.

TARENTIN. *Tarentum*, a very famous Town upon the Sea-Coast of *Calabria*, which gives its Name to that Haven or Creek. They worshipped *Jupiter* and *Apollo*. MED. V. *D. D.*

TEATIN. *Teates* is the Chief of the *Maruccini*, and was destroy'd by *Pepin* of *France*, Son of *Charles the Great*; but afterwards restored, and now is called *Civita di Chieti*. *R. A.*

Υ.

HYPEPA. The Head of *Hercules*:)(*Bacchus Hypæpenorum*. This is a Town in *Lydia*, of which we have spoken in the first Vol. *pag.* 141. See *Ovid Metamor. lib.* 11. *Ver.* 150. MED. I. *D. D.*

HYRCANI *of Lydia*. I. The Head of *Hercules*:)(*Telesphorus Hyrcanorum*. —— II. *Cybele*'s Head, *Hyrcanis*:)(Fortune, *Hyrcanorum*. —— III. The Genius, *Sacer Senatus*:)(*Esculapius sub Archonte Hermogene Hyrcanorum*. The *Hyrcanian* Fields were near the Spring of the Rivers *Hermus* and *Caicus* in *Lydia*, where there was a Town of the same Name, and where these Medals were struck; and not as *Tristan* and *Patin* will have it; because they mistakingly ascribe 'em to the *Hyrcanians* of the *Caspian* Sea. MED. II. *D. Sh.* MED. III, IV. *D. D.*

PHARSALIA. I. *Pallas*'s Head:)(A Horse's Head ΦΑΡ. *Pharsalia*. —— II. The Head of *Pallas*, ΤΗΙΩ:)(A Figure on Horseback, ΦΑΡ. ΩΤΝΑΦΞΛΞΤ. *Pharsalia*, where these two Silver Medals were struck, is in *Thessaly Pelasgistides*, near the River *Enipeus*, and is very famous for the Battle betwixt *Pompey* and *Cæsar*. On the first Medal 'tis to be observ'd the Letter P is made as a *Latin* R, which I think shews it to be very ancient. The Second has the Name of one *Telephanto Tejo*, written on the wrong Side, and of this Person I find no mention made by any Author, no not so much as his Name; but I suppose he was a General of the *Pharsalians*, and for his Bravery they erected a Statue on Horseback to his Memory. Φ. MED. I. *D. D.* MED. II. *R. S.*

PHILADELPHIA. I. The Genius, *Populus*:)(A Lion, *Philadelphensium Neocororum*. —— II. The Head and Letters as before:)(A Figure standing, *Flaviorum Philadelphensium Neocororum*. —— III. The Head as before: *Populus Philadelphensium Neocororum*:)(*Cybele, & Smyrnensium ter Neocorum concordia*. —— IV. *Diana*'s Head: MED. I, II, III, IV. *D. D.*

)(*Apollo, Philadelphensium Hermippus Hermogenis filius, Pontifex.* *Philadelphia* of *Lydia* is situated betwixt Mount *Tmolus* and the River *Caistrus*, near *Sardis*; it was founded by *Attalus Philadephus*, Brother of *Eumenes* King of *Pergamus*: They had the Title of *Neocorus* from *Hadrian*, and that of *Flavia* from the Family of the *Vespasians*. On the IIId is to be seen *Concordia* with the *Smyrneans*, which was not observ'd before; and the IVth is very remarkable, having their Magistrate's Name, who was a Pontiff; and shews, that the Conjecture of *Vaillant* is wrong, *pag.* 109, who says, that the Towns of *Lydia* were only governed by *Arcons*. The Lion shews their Descent from the *Macedonians*, seeing the same is on the Medals of *Alexander the Great*, *Cassander*, and *Lysimachus*.

The CONSULARS.

These few Medals of the *Roman* Families are here brought in rather to introduce the Series of the Imperials, than to make an Article by themselves: They are put in the same Order as those publish'd by *Vaillant*, and others before him.

First Plate. MED. I. *R. S.* CECILIA. A Crown of Ivy, in the middle of which is a Basket, out of which comes a Serpent:)(The Ensign of a Legion with two Serpents on the sides of it. Q. METELLUS. PIUS. SCIPIO. IMPER. This Medal belongs to *P. Cornelius Scipio Nassica*, who was adopted by *Metellus Pius*, and made Cons. with *Pompey*, *ab U. C.* 702, to whom he gave his Daughter: He was also proclaimed Imperator twice; once when he was a Proconsul in *Syria*, and the second Time when he went into *Africa*, where *Cato* resign'd the Command of the Army to him; he slew himself in *Africa*, *ab U. C.* 708, after the last Battel fought against *Cæsar*.

MED. II. *D. D.* CESTIA. The Head of *Ceres*, M. CESTIV.....)(The same Goddess in a Quadrige, MUN. HENNAE. *Enna* is upon a high Place, called the Navel of *Sicily*, because it is in the middle of the Island; It was founded by *Ennus* a Captain of the *Siracusians*; and was very famous for the Temple of *Ceres*, where happen'd the Rape of *Proserpina* her Daughter; the Worship of the said Goddess is plainly seen on the present Medal, which I think was struck at the Time that it had the Honour to be made a *Municipium*, as I suppose in the Year of *Rome* 621, and then perhaps it was that they sent *M. Cestius* thither, as we may conjecture from the Words of *Cicero* in the VI. Oration against *Verres*. If you would know what a *Municipium* was, see *Aulus Gellius*, *lib.* 16. *cap.* 13.

CLAUDIA.

CLAUDIA. A Crown of Ivy, in which is a Basket, as before:)(Two Serpents, *&c.* C. PULCHER. PROCOS. With a Magistrate's Name, *Menodorus*. A Medallion somewhat like this has been publish'd by *Seguinus*, *pag.* 80. *Select. Numis. Edit. Secunda*, where you may read the Explanation of it. This and the first have the Monograms ΠΕΡ. which shews that they were struck at *Pergamus*. MED. III. *A. F.*

PUPIA. You may also see the Explanation of this Medal in the Families of *Vaillant*, *pag.* 323. I have plac'd it here, because it differs in the Letters; but being not well preserv'd, we cannot make any solid Judgment upon it. *Second Plate.* MED. I.

SEMPRONIA. The Head of a Woman in a sort of a Square, *Lilybætanorum*:)(A Tripod surrounded with a Serpent, *Atratinus Pythionis filius*. *Lilybæum* is a Town and a Promontory of *Sicily*; famous for the Habitation and Sepulchre of *Sibilla Cumana:* It was afterwards made a Colony by *Augustus*. The Woman's Head on one side, I take to be the said *Sibil*, or the *Pithia* of *Apollo*, he being the Tutelar God of *Lilybæum*; and the quadrangular Lines round that Head may denote the famous Well here, which was consecrated to *Apollo*, or else the Sepulchre of the said *Sibill*; but ill expressed by the ignorant Workman, who has made this Medal. The Word *Atratinus* shews it must relate to the Family *Sempronia*, and I don't doubt but that the Medal was stamped upon the Victory the *Romans* got over the *Carthaginians* in the Time that *T. Sempronius Longus* was Consul, and commanded in *Sicily* in the Year of *Rome* 537, during the second Punick War, when the Prætor *Emilius* was in *Lilybæum*; and the Badness of the Workmanship of this Medal shews it to be very antient. *H. S.*

UNCERTAIN. A Head:)(A Figure on Horseback ... TINOS. The Head on one side, I rather think is of a *Satyr*, than of *Pan*, because it has not the Flutes that usually accompany the Head of *Pan*; and the imperfect Letters on the Reverse signifie COLATINOS belonging to the Family of ATILIA, as may be seen in *Vaillant*, *Vol.* 1. *pag.* 147. MED. III. *D. D.*

The Head of *Hercules:*)(A Man who guides two Horses, *&c.* This Medal is somewhat different from what is published by *Ursinus* and *Vaillant*; seeing that on ours there is a K instead of a B; and near the Horses in this are two Mice instead of a Bear, as on the others. MED. IV. *R. Ed.*

MED. V. VI. D. D. VELIA. A City. *These two Medals are inserted to correct* Vaillant *in his Families.* I. *Jupiter*'s Head:)(A Eagle, VEλητων. II. The Head of *Pallas*:)(An Owl, VE as before. *Velia* was in *Italy* upon the *Tyrenne* Sea in *Lucania*, which Place became very famous on the Account of *Parmenides* and *Zeno* the *Pythagoreans*, but is now destroy'd. There is a Medal in the Families of *Vaillant* like our first, which he ascribes to the Family of VETURIA. Tho' if well examin'd, it will appear to be the same with ours, which certainly belongs to the said Town; and the Head of *Pallas* and the Owl in the second of 'em, shews that the Town of *Velia* was founded by the *Phoceans*, as *Herodotus* witnesses. See *Harduin* and *Goltzius Sicily*, *pag.* 247.

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Of the ROMAN EMPIRE.

PLATE *the* FIRST.

MED. N°. 1. D. D. *BRUTUS and SYLLA.* A bearded Head, BRUTUS:)(Another Head, SULLA COS. This Medal is plated. This is the first Time we see the Head of *Brutus* with that of *Sylla* together, to signify, as I suppose, that as *Brutus* was the first Founder of the Republick of *Rome*, so *Sylla* was the Maintainer of it, having conquer'd *Marius* his Competitor, and afterwards resigning the supreme Power as he did, it was an Action very much esteemed by the Republicans.

N°. 2. D. D. POMPEY's Head: *MAGNVS. IMP.*)(A Barbarian kneeling and holding a Camel, *M. SCAVR. AED. CVR.* and at the Bottom *RX.ARETA. Rex Aretas.* This Medal is a plated Silver. See *Vaillant* about the *Emilian* Family, Med 44. Which gives an Account of *M. Scaurus* *Aretas* King of the *Arabians* was subdued by *Pompey*, *ab V. C.* 691.

N°. 3. D. D. * JULIUS CESAR. His Head, I—L:)(The Tipe of a Colony *Q. LVCRET. L. PONTI. COL. DERTOSA. Dertosa* is a Town in that Part of *Spain* call'd *Terracona* upon the River *Iberus*. This rare Medal shews that it was certainly a Colony made by *Julius Cæsar* against the Opinion of *Harduin*, who, rather than he would believe *Strabo*, contradicts him without any good Authority, in his second Edition in Folio, in these Words; *Dertosam Coloniam fuisse tam falsò Strabo prodidit, quam Panormum*; but the present Medal shews

De Pop. & Urb. p. 137. *Edit. in* 4*to.*

ſhews the Truth of the Matter. The I—L on the ſide of the Head may ſignify *Ilergavonia*, or more probably *Hibera Ilergavonia*, it ſeeming to be a Monogram compoſed of theſe Letters, H. I L.

THE TRIUMVIRS. Their Heads:)(*Diana* of *Epheſus*, *Epheſiorum Pontifex Glaucon*, *ſcriba Lecèpades*. The Likeneſs of the three Heads on this Medal is remarkable, and was made ſo to ſhew, that there ſhould be no Preference nor Diſtinction in the Government betwixt *Auguſtus*, *M. Antony*, and *Lepidus*. N°. 4. *D. D.*

CLEOPATRA and M. ANTONY. This Medal has nothing but Letters on both Sides: *Regina Diva altera*, or *Regum altera Diva*:)(*Antonius*, *Coſ. III.* It was ſtruck *ab. V. C.* 724, which was in the Year that *M. Antony* and *Cleopatra* killed themſelves in *Egypt*; he was then in the 53d or 56th Year of his Age, and ſhe in the 39th; having reigned 22 Years, and been with *Antony* 14 Years. N°. 5. *D. D.*

*AUGUSTSTUS. His Head, *Caeſar*:)(A Figure ſtanding, *Heracleotarum Sacerdos Glycon*. This Medal was made at *Heraclea* of *Ionia* upon Mount *Latmus*; there they worſhipped *Endimion*; and *Auguſtus* being Youug, they make their Compliment to him as if he was their God; and ſo here is the Prieſt of *Endimion* ready to ſacrifice to *Auguſtus*. N°. 6. *D. D.*

II. *Auguſtus*' Head, CAESAR AUGUSTUS:)(*PUTEAL. SCRIBON.* This Medal is a Silver one. *Scribonia* was the third Wife of *Auguſtus*, by whom he had *Julia*; and the ſame Day that his Daughter was born, *ab V. C.* 716, he took another Wife, who was *Livia*. *Scribonia* was alive ſtill in the Year of *Rome* 749. This Medal was made long after he renounced *Scribonia*, ſeeing it bears the Title of *Auguſtus*, which he had not before the Year of *Rome* 727. I argue from this, that he might have it ſtruck only in Honour of that Family to which he was ſo nearly related. For the Explanation of the Reverſe, ſee the Conſulars of *Vaillant*, *Vol* 2. *pag.* 364. N°. 7. *D. D.*

III *Auguſtus*'s Head:)(*Pallas*, *Pæonio Collega vel Duumviro Sinarchia Antiochenſium*. See the Specimen of *Morellius*, *pag.* 207, 208. *Edit* 2*da*. This Medal belongs to *Antioch* of *Caria*. N°. 8. *D. D.*

IV. The Head as before:)(*Pallas* with a Star before her, *Clazomeniorum Conditor*. Tho' the *Clazomenians* were very antient, they valued themſelves for being founded by *Auguſtus*, and the Star before *Pallas*, is the Star of *Venus*, which ſignifies the Extraction of *Auguſtus*, being the adopted Son of *Julius Cæſar*. N°. 9. *Cr.*

V. The

N°. 10. D. D. V. The same Head:)(*Jupiter Philaletes*: *Laodicensium Pytha, Pythæ f. iterum.* This belongs to *Laodicea* of *Caria*, which stood upon the River *Lycus*, and receiv'd that Name from *Laodice* Wife of *Antiochus* II. King of *Syria.* They worshipped *Jupiter Philaletes*, being as much as to say, Friend of Truth, as it appears by a Medal of *Augustus* register'd in *Vaillant.*

N°. 11. D. D. VI. The same Head:)(*Diana Polimammia*, and the rest will be explained hereafter. This Medal I think was struck at *Aphrodisia* of *Caria*, in Honour of *Augustus.* The Inscription on the)(is very particular, and may be read two several ways, *viz.* ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΟC. ΥΙΟC. ΑΦΡΟΔΙCIEΩN. *Apollonius Filius*, quasi *Junior. Aphrodisiensium*, and may be ascrib'd to the Son of that *Apollonius* mention'd by *Plutarch*, who was the Master of *J. Cæsar* and *Cicero*; but it may more probably be read in this manner, *viz. Apollonius Aphrodisiensium Filius.* This reading is more uncommon, but yet more proper. We have in *Suidas* one *Apollonius* of *Aphrodisia*, who was Pontifex and an Historian; he writ the *Carian* History of the *Trallians*, and of *Orpheus* and his Rites; and it may be that the *Aphrodisians*, in Honour of him, had given him the Title of the Son of his Country, and that he did use it on this Medal to distinguish himself, and perhaps the Diety to whom he was Priest. The Sun and the Moon are Simbols of the Plenty of the Country, because one with his Heat, and the other with the Rain, contributes to the Production of things.

N°. 12, 13. D. D. VII. The same Head without Letters:)(a Stag, *Scriba Arissas Ephesiorum.* VIII. The Head as before without Letters:)(*Diana Ephesia*: *Pontifex Asilas Ephesiorum.* These two Medals belong to *Ephesus*, a Town very noted in *Asia*, where *Diana* was worshipped, and to whom the Stag refers.

N°. 14. D. D. IX. A Figure veil'd, standing with another arm'd behind that crowns him, *Pergameni Silvanum:*)(A Temple in which is a Figure, *Paludata Demophon Augustum. Colunt* is to be understood. *Pergamus* too is a very noted Town, where they had built a Temple to *Augustus* with his Statue in it; and this *Demophon* I think was the Priest belonging to it, the Figure of whom is on the other side sacrificing to *Augustus*; and the Figure which crowns him represents the People of *Pergamus*, who tho' they worshipped *Silvanus*, they applauded to the Sacrifice to *Augustus.*

N°. 15. D. D. X. The Head of *Augustus*, and before it that of *Livia*; *Senatus Populus Laodicensium*:)(*Jupiter Philaletes*: *Julius Andronicus Evergetes.* We have spoke before of *Laodicea* of *Caria*, Medal X. in this Plate:

Plate: Here we have the Image of *Augusta* and *Livia* without their Names, to whom the People and the Senate of *Laodicea* are devoted; and the Name of *Julius Andronicus* I suppose to be the Name of him that was at that time the Priest of *Jupiter Philaletes*.

PLATE *the* SECOND.

* XI. *Divus Augustus*, the naked Head of *Augustus*:)(A Victory, *Demetriorum* or *Eretriensium Sacræ*. The first Letters of the Reverse being wanting, we are in doubt whether this Medal belongs to *Eretria*, a Town in the Island of *Eubœa*, or to *Demetriades*, of which we have spoke before in this Volume; whether it belongs to the one or the other, is uncertain: However, it is extreamly rare, and remarkable for the Title of *Sacra*. Nº. 1. D. D.

XII. *Augustus*'s Head with a Laurel:)(A Temple, *Carinus Scriba*. This has not the Name of any Town, and I put it here to explain the next Medal. Nº. 2. D. Sh.

LIVIA and JULIA. The Head of *Julia*, *Juliam Venerem*:)(The Head of *Livia*, *Liviam Junonem*, the Word *Colunt* is to be understood. *Charinus Scriba* as in the last Medal of *Augustus*. Its to be observed, that *Vaillant* and *Morellius*, who published this Medal, read the aforesaid Name *Larinus* instead of *Charinus*; but it is a plain mistake of theirs, *Julia* was the Daughter of *Augustus* and *Scribonia*; she was born *ab V. C.* 716, and married to *Marcellus* in 730, and after to *M. Agrippa* 734, and at last to *Tiberius* the Year 745, and being a very loose and immodest Woman, was banish'd by her Father to the Island *Pandataria* in the Year of *Rome* 749, and there she died the same Year with *Augustus*. Nº. 3. D. D.

CAIUS and LUCIUS. CÆSARS. They were the Sons of the aforesaid *Julia*, Daughter of *Augustus* and *M. Agrippa*; the first was born in *Rome ab V. C.* 734, and died in *Lycia* in 757, being 22 Years old; and the second was born *ab V. C.* 737, and died at *Marseilles* in 755, being 18 Years of Age; there being only 18 Months difference between the Death of one and the other. We have four Medals of them, the first of *Cajus Cæsar*, and the Reverse an Eagle the Bird of *Jupiter*, who as we have often said was worshipped at *Laodicea* of *Caria*, where the Medal was struck in Honour of this Prince. On the second we have the same Head on one side, and on the other the Head of a Woman, *Aegiensium*, which Head may be that of *Juno*, or perhaps of *Livia* or *Octavia*, Sister of *Augustus*, or rather of

Nº. 4. D. D.

Nº. 5. D. D.

of one of the Sisters of these young Princes, *viz. Julia* and *Agrippina*; if not *Julia* their Mother, of which we have spoke before. I think the Medal was struck at *Egea* in *Eolidis* betwixt *Cyme* and

N°. 6. *Temnus*. The same Head of *Caius* on the third Medal, which was

D. D. struck at *Hieropolis* in *Lydia*, in the Time of the Magistracy of *Papias*, which *Papias* I suppose might be the Father or the Grandfather of that *Papias*, who was afterwards Bishop of *Hieropolis* mention'd by *Eusebius Hist. Eccles. lib.* 3. *cap.* 36. & 39. The Palm in the Reverse

N°. 7. refers to the Games. The fourth Medal, tho' it has not the Name of

D. D. the Head it belongs to, by the likeness seems to be that of *Lucius* the Brother of *Caius*; and we have another Medal of *Smyrna* with a Head like this, and his Name. On the Reverse of our Medal we see a Victory with the Name of two Magistrates *Sub Philisto* and *Icadius*.

N°. 8. TIBERIUS. His Head with a Laurel, TI. CÆSAR. DIVI.

D. D. AUGUSTI. F. AUGUSTUS :)(Two young Men sitting upon two Curule Chairs. DRUSUS. CÆSAR. NERO. CÆSAR. C.C.A. *Coloniæ Cæsarea Augustæ*. *Drusus* and *Nero* were the Sons of *Germanicus*, and Nephews of *Tiberius*, who made 'em *Cesars* that they might succeed him; but seeing the People loved them very much, and being Jealous of 'em, he caus'd them to be put to Death. See *Vaillant* in his Colonies, *Tom.* I. *p.* 98.

N°. 9. II. *Tiberius*'s Head:)(A Woman standing with a pair of Scales

D. D. and two Ears of Corn, *Consul Philotas Prymnessensium*. *Prymnessus* is a Town of *Phrygia* near *Sinnada* and *Docimeus* towards *Galatia*. There is but one Medal in *Vaillant Greece*, p. 5. in which you have the Word Consul, *Cæsar Augustus Plusiæ Consul in Sicilia*.

N°. 10. * III. *Tiberius* his Head:)(*Livia*'s Head, *Mater Sub Gisco, An.* 43.

D. D. This Medal is very singular, because it has the Head of *Livia* Mother of *Tiberius*, and the Year 43, which fixes the Epoch of the Victory at *Actium* so many Years before the Year of *Rome* 767, in which *Augustus* died, and *Tiberius* was made Emperor.

N°. 11. GERMANICUS and AGRIPPINA. The Head of *Germa-*

D. D. *nicus* with a Laurel:)(The Head of *Agrippina* his Wife, *Æzanitarum sub Medeo*. *Azane* is a Town of *Phrygia Minor*, on the other side of the River *Rindacus* towards *Bithinia*. This Medal was coined in *Caligula*'s time.

AGRIP-

AGRIPPINA. Her Head :)(*Ceres*'s Head *Æzanitarum.* This was ſtruck at the ſame place as the laſt. N°. 12. *D. D.*

PLATE *the* THIRD.

CALIGULA, his radiated Head, *Cajum Cæſarem Auguſtum :*)(Two Figures ſtanding, the firſt of a Man veiled, and the ſecond of a Woman, *Germanicum & Agrippinam. Magnetum ad Sipylum.* See *Morellius Specimen, p.* 206. *Edit. ſecunda.* N°. 1. *D. D.*

II. *Cajum Germanicum ſub Aviola.* The Head of *Caligula:*)(A Woman ſitting, *Druſillam Smyrnenſium Menophanes Colit. Druſilla* was a Daughter of *Germanicus*, and Siſter and Concubine of *Caligula*, and died *ab V. C.* 791. She was by her Brother's Order adored like a Goddeſs, and on this Reverſe her Figure is worſhipped under the Image of *Ceres.* N°. 2. *D. D.*

CLAUDIUS. His Head laureated, *Ti. Claudius Cæſar Aug.*)(The Head of *Pallas, Sub. L. Mindio Pollionis F. Procoſ. Patrenſium.* This Medal was made in Honour of *Claudius* at *Patrea*, a Town of *Achaia*, which afterwards was a Colony. N°. 3. *D. D.*

VALERIA. MESSALINA. The Head of *Claudius:*)(The Head of *Meſſalina, VALERIA. MESSALINA. CAPITON. Valeria Meſſalina* was the Daughter of *Barbarus Meſſala*, and the fifth Wife of *Claudius* ; ſhe was ſo Looſe and Unchaſte, that it would make one bluſh to read the Particulars of her Life ; at laſt ſhe was put to Death by *Claudius, ab V. C.* 800. This Medal was ſtruck in an uncertain Colony. N°. 4. *D. D.*

AGRIPPINA. MINOR. *Claudius*'s Head, *TI. CLAUD. CÆSAR. AUG. P. M. TR. P. X. IMP. XIIX.*)(*Agrippina*'s Head, *AGRIPPINA. AUGUSTA. CÆSARIS. AUG.* This Silver Medallion has the Head of *Agrippina* the Mother of *Nero* ; and 'tis remarkable for its repreſenting the Tribunitial Power of *Claudius*, which ſhews when it was coin'd, and that was a little after this Emperor married *Agrippina.* N°. 5. *D. D.*

II. *Agrippina*'s Head, *Agrippina Auguſta:*)(An Eagle, *Caio Poſtumo Laodicenſium.* We have ſpoke elſewhere of *Laodicea* in *Phrygia* and of *Jupiter Philaletes*, to whom the Eagle on this Reverſe alludes. N°. 6. *D. D.*

N°. 7. D. D. III. The same Head:)(*Cybele*'s *Philoteros Hieropolitarum. Hierapolis* of *Phrygia* has also been spoke of elsewhere.

N°. 8. D. D. IV. *Agrippina*'s Head:)(*Cybele*'s, *Cotyænsium sub Varo Filio. Cotyæum* is a Town in *Phrygia Minor* near *Ancyra* and Mount *Sipylus. Vaillant* has a Medal like this, but he reads it thus, ΕΠΙ. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΥ. ΥΙΟΥ. but in ours these Words are plain, ΕΠΙ. ΟΥΑΡΟΥ. ΥΙΟΥ.

N°. 9. D. D. *BRITANNICUS, OCTAVIA & ANTONIA. This only Medal gives us the young Head of *Britannicus* on one side, with the Name he had before that of *Britannicus*, *i. e.* that of *Ti. Claudius Germanicus*; and on the other side two young Girls Heads who were the Daughters of *Claudius*, with these Letters *Claudia Octavia, Claudia* the Name of *Antonia* is wanting. *Britannicus* and *Octavia* were born of *Messalina*; and *Antonia* was born of *Elia Petina*, who was put to Death by *Nero* the Emperor, because she would not marry him, who afterwards married *Octavia* her Sister.

N°. 10. D. D. *BRITANNICUS. His Head. *Britannicus Cæsar:*)(*Jupiter* standing, with these imperfect Letters ΠΙ...ΔΕ...ΟΥ. which I shall account for hereafter. Every body compassionated this unhappy Prince. He was born to be an Emperor, and by the Craft of *Agrippina*, his Mother-in-Law, was unjustly disinherited and *Nero* put in his place, who being not content to take away his Patrimony, took also away his Life by Poison. This extraordinary Medal has not only his Head, but has also the Name of a Town never publish'd before; the Letters indeed are very imperfect, but I am inclined to think it cannot be any other Town than *Pindenessus* of *Cilicia*, of which *Cicero* speaks, *lib.* 15. *Epist.* 4. *lib.* 2. *Epist.* 4. *lib.* 5. *ad Attic. Epist.* 20. It was besieged by him when he was a Consul, and it was about two Months before he could take it. I suppose this Medal, besides the Name of the said Town, had that of the Prætor, which must have been very short, as *Silanus, Flaccus, Rufus, &c.*

N°. 11. D. D. *NERO. His Head. *Nero Augustus:*)(*Jupiter, Eumenensium Julius Cleon Pontifex Asiæ.* The Town of *Eumenia* is in the Kingdom of *Aminta*, betwixt *Lydia, Phrygia Magna* and *Galatia.* It was founded by *Eumenes*, Brother of *Attalus.* The Word *Pontifex Asiæ* in this Medal is extraordinary; and the Figure of *Jupiter* is that which was called *Jupiter Militaris*, who was worshipped by the *Labrandesians*, and is always represented with the *Bipennes.*

N°. 12. D. D. II. *Nero*'s Head:)(Two Women standing, *Zenonis Zeno Filius. Laodicensium Smyrnæorum Homerus.* There is no occasion to say any thing

thing of the Towns of *Laodicea* and *Smyrna* which are in Confederacy, because they are very well known; and I leave to the Skill of the Grammarians the reading of this Medal which is very strange, and conclude that the two Women on the Reverse signify the Union of the said Towns, and the Word *Homerus* implies that both agreed in the worshipping of that great Poet, who was adored as a God, and *Smyrna* particularly was one of the Towns that gloried in having the Honour of his Birth.

*III. *Nero*'s Head. *Cotyaenses Neronem Cæsarem* colunt:)(*Jupiter* .....Υ. ΥΙΟΥ. ΠΟΛΕΩΣ. We have in the eighth Medal of this Plate spoke of *Cotyæum*, a Town of *Phrygia Major*; and by the help of that Medal we can read the Name of the Prætor in this, after this manner, ΕΠΙ. ΟΥΑΡΟΥ. ΥΙΟΥ. ΠΟΛΕΩΣ. We have in the 11th Medal of the first Plate spoke of one *Apollonius*, who was called the Son of his Country; and this Medal I think plainly proves the conjecture made upon the other, because we find the Name of the Prætor to be *Varo Filio Urbis*. N°. 13. D. D.

The FOURTH PLATE.

IV. The same Head of *Nero*, *Nero Cæsar*:)(*Hercules*'s Head, *Sardianorum*, *Sub Mindio*. V. The next Medal does not differ from the last, except in the Prætor's Name, which is *Sub Timnæo*. *Sardis* is a Town of *Lydia*, of which we have spoken amongst the Towns in this Volume. N°. 1 *and* 2. D. D.

VI. The same Head:)(*Pallas*, *Magydensium*. *Magydo* is a Town of *Pamphilia* betwixt the Rivers *Catarattes* and *Cestrus*. N°. 3. D. D.

VIII. The Head as before, *Nero Augustus*, *Acmonenses*:)(*Jupiter*, *Servenio Capitone* & *Julia Severa*. *Acmonia* is a Town of *Phrygia Major* towards Mount *Sipylus*, behind the Chair of *Jupiter* there are some Monograms, which seem to form these Letters ΕΙΧΑΡΤΩΓ, of which I can make no Sense, and leave the Interpretation of 'em to the Learned. N°. 4. D. D.

* AGRIPPINA the Mother of *Nero*. *Nero*'s Head crowned with a Crown of Oak:)(The Head of *Agrippina*, *Agrippinæ Germanici F. Augustæ*. The Crown of Oak Leaves signifies the Safety of the Citizens. N°. 5. D. D.

Nº. 6. D. D. OCTAVIA. *NERONIS. AVG.* The Head of *Octavia*:)(*Amphitrite*, the Wife of *Neptune*, drawn in a Chariot by two Sea Horses, *A. A. CANDIDO. II. VIR. COR. Octavia* was the first Wife of *Nero*, she was married to him when she was 16 Years old; she was the Daughter of *Claudius* and *Messalina*, as has been said before in the ninth Medal of the third Plate. She was very honest and chast; but with all her Virtues could not prevent her being murder'd by her cruel Husband, (who was in Love with *Poppæa*) after he had exiled her in the Island of *Pandataria*, in the 20th Year of her Age.

Nº. 7. D. D. POPPEA. Two Heads, one of *Nero*, the other of *Poppæa*: *Nero, Poppæa*:)(A Stag, *Aviolæ Proconsuli Aechmocles* dicat *Ephesiorum*. *Poppæa* was very handsom, but very loose; her first Husband was *Rufus Crispus*; afterwards she was married to *Otho*, who being sent to *Spain* by *Nero*, she was at last married to him, who one Night being reproved by her, he killed her with a Kick about the seventh Year of his Reign. *Pliny* says, that *Poppæa* had always with her 500 milch'd Asses to bath her self in their Milk, to make her Skin very smooth and soft.

Nº. 8. D. D. II. *Nero*'s Head:)(*Poppæa* sitting *Poppæa, Augusta Claudiæ Coloniæ*. You'll find in the *Specimen of* Morellius *Tab.* 22. *pag.* 218. *Edit.* 2. a Medal like this with this Inscription ΚΛΑΥΔ. ΔΕΡ. ΚΟΙ. ΛΥΚΑΟΝΙΑC. *Claudia Derbe Commune Lycaonia*; but ours being not well preserved, we can answer for no more than those Letters we can discern, and which we have engraved.

Nº. 9. *Ox.* *STATILIA. MESSALINA. Her Head, *Messalina*:)(A Figure standing, *Aviola Roma Aechmocles Ephesus* colunt. *Statilia Messalina* was the third and last Wife of *Nero*; she was a Niece in the fourth Degree to *Taurus*, who had been twice Consul, and had Triumph'd. *Nero*, that he might have her, caus'd *Atticus Vestinus* her Husband to be put to Death in the time that he was Consul: She survived him, and she was to marry *Otho* if he had been victorious; but as he killed himself, before he died he writ her a Letter, recommending his Ashes to her Care. Several Reasons make us believe this Medal belongs to *Messalina* the Wife of *Nero*, and not of *Claudius*. In the first place, because here is the Name of the same Magistrate as in *Poppea*'s Medals, Nº 7. of this Plate; secondly, because her Head-Dress and her Physiognomy are quite different from those of the first *Messalina*, *&c.* The Head of *Statila Messalina* was never published before, unless we will except that printed by *Eneas Vico* and *Tristan*, which is somewhat Suspicious.

GALBA

GALBA. His Head, *Galba Augustus:*)(The Image of *Venus, Commune Cypriorum Anno* 2. *Venus*'s Worship at *Cyprus* was very famous; the two Torches that are on this Medal signifie the two sorts of Loves, the Lascivious and the Chast. *Galba* was very much devoted to this Goddess, as *Suetonius* says, because he having a very rich Collar adorned with precious Stones, he presented her with it, preferring *Venus* before his Fortune. The second Year, in the Reverse, is an Augury only of the *Cyprians*, tho' he did not reign above seven Months. N°. 10. *D. D.*

OTHO. His Head, *IMP. M. OTO.*)(A Crown of Laurel S.C. I was not willing to omit the Head of *Otho* here, and therefore I have inserted a Medal of extraordinary beauty, and w.p. which cost the Owner 20 Guineas. *L. W.*

VITELLIUS. His Head, *Auli Vitellii Cæsaris Augusti Germanici:*)(*Isis, Annus primus.* The Medals of *Vitellius* in *Vaillant*'s *Greece*, are esteem'd by him to be more rare than *Otho*'s; and Father *Harduin* says, that there are no such Medals of him; but we find some published by other Authors, which, together with this, are sufficient to persuade any body to the contrary. N°. 11. *W.*

PLATE *the* FIFTH.

*VESPASIAN. His Head, *Imp. Cæsar. August. Vespasianus:*)(Fortune, *Sub Antonio Nasone PROCURATORE; Bithynia.* The Province of *Asia* call'd *Bithynia* is so well known, that no Words need be made of it; but that which is most remarkable in this Medal, is the Word ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΟΥ. which I interpret *Procuratore*, which Title was never seen before upon Medals. N°. 1. *D. D.*

II. The Head of *Vespasian:*)(Three Ears of Corn, *Tectosagum.* We shall speak of these in the tenth Medal of this Plate. N°. 2. *D. D.*

III. The same Head, *Imp. Caes. Aug. Vespasiano; Prusienses:*)(An Altar *Sub Marco Plancio Varo Proconsule.* This Medal was struck at *Prusia*, a Town near Mount *Olympus* in *Bithynia.* N°. 3. *D. D.*

VESPASIAN and TITUS. The Head of *Vespasian, Imp. Vespasianus:*)(*Titus*'s Head *T. Flavi.... Anno novo Sacro* 2. See the Explication of it in the next Plate, N° 2. N°. 4. *D. D.*

TITUS

N°. 5. D. D. **TITUS and DOMITIAN.** *Titus*'s Head, *Cæsar Imper.*)(*Domitian*'s Head, *Cæsar Domitianus.* I do not remember even to have seen the Head of a *Cæsar* wrapt up in a Laurel, as we see the Head of *Domitian* here, he being not yet Emperor.

N°. 6 *and* 7. D. D. II. The Head of *Titus* over-against that of *Domitian*, *Titus Imp. Domitianus Cæsar :*)(A River, *Sub Italico Zmyrneorum.* MAPΩNOC is the Name of a River, according to *Vaillant.*

III. The same Heads:)(A River, *Sub Boláno, &c.* These Medals are in *Vaillant*, but somewhat different.

N°. 8. D. D. R. S. **JULIA. *TITUS*'s DAUGHTER,** her Head. *Julia Augusta :*)(*Cybele*'s, ΕΠΙ.....ΣΜΥΡΝΑΙΩΝ. I have seen three of these Medals, but I could never read the Magistrates Name on 'em, they being in that part ill preserv'd; such, I suppose, is that registred in *Vaillant*, p. 22. belonging to the *French* King, but he does not mention that there was any such Name upon it.

N°. 9. D. D. **DOMITIAN.** His Head, *Imp. Cæs. Domitianus Augustus :*)(In a Crown of Laurel *Sub Basso Legato An.* 14. The fourteenth Year of *Domitian* was the Year before his last, answering the Year of *Rome* 848. This *Bassus* was Legate of *Galatia* and *Cappadocia*, and his Name was *Titus Pomponius Bassus*; we shall speak more of him in Plate VII. N°. 7.

N°. 10. D. D. *II. The same Head, *Imperator Domitian :*)(The God *Lunus, Sebastenorum Tectosagum.* Another Medal of these People has been inserted in this same Plate, N°. 2. under *Vespasian*, and both were stampt at *Sebaste* of *Galatia*, which was the Capital of that Province call'd *Tectosage*, we have an Inscription of 'em in *Gruter*; and another in *Vandale*'s *Disser.* 3. *cap.* 1. *p.* 237. See what we have said of *Sebaste* amongst the Cities in this Volume, and in two Medals in the the first Volume, p. 132. The God *Lunus* was a peculiar Deity of the *Galatians* and *Phrygians.*

N°. 11. D. D. III. The Head of *Domitian*, *Domitianus Cæsar :*)(Victory, *Cilbianorum Pergamenorum Scriba Timocles Victoriam recolit* or *gratulatur.* *Cilbianus* was in *Lydia* near the River *Caistrus*, and is divided into the upper and lower, and here appears to be in Confederacy with the *Pergamenians.*

N°. 12. D. D. IV. The same Head:)(The Figure of *Rome*, *Nicomediensium Primi Bithyniæ & Ponti Romam Metropolin colunt.* Read Father

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Harduin for the Explanation of this Medal, *De Pop. & Urb. p.* 356. *Edit. in* 4to.

PLATE *the* SIXTH.

V. The Head of *Domitian, Imp. Cæs. Divi filius Domitianus Aug.*)(A Triumphal Arch, *An.* 4. *Suetonius* in *Domitian*, N° 13. says, *Janos arcusque cum quadrigis & insignibus triumphorum per regiones urbis tantos ac tot extruxit, &c.* This Arch dedicated to him by the *Egyptians* is very magnificent, and shows that not only the People of *Rome* flatter'd him, but several Provinces did the same. N°. 1. *D. D.*

VI. The same Head:)(An Eagle, *Anno novo Sacro 2do.* In the fourth Medal of the last Plate we promis'd to speak of this new Holy Year, which has been already touched upon by the Learned *Seguinus*, and he says they are the Years of the Restauration made by *Vespasian* of the Temple of *Jupiter Capitolinus* at *Rome*; but as it is plain that these Medals were struck in *Syria* and *Phœnicia*, I can't imagine what those People had to do with a Building made at *Rome*; I am apt to believe that they fixed this Year from the Destruction of *Jerusalem*, which happen'd in the second of *Vespasian*, and from thence they call'd the Years following by the Name of *Holy* and *New*, because that was the beginning of the firm Establishment of the Pagan Religion in that Neighbourhood, and the overthrowing of the Jewish Rites, which they much abominated. It is to be observed, that we have no such Medals before *Vespasian* nor after *Nerva*. N°. 2. *D. D.*

DOMITIA. The Head of *Domitian, IMP. CAES. DOMITIAN. AVG. P. M. COS. VIII.*)(*Domitia*'s Head, *DOMITIA. AVGVSTA. Domitia* was the Daughter of *Domitius Corbulo*, of whom *Tacitus* speaks very much, *Hist. lib.* 13. she was first married to *Lucius Lamina*, and afterwards to *Domitian*, who put to Death her first Husband to have her; but knowing that she loved a Comedian call'd *Parides*, he put her away, and after took her again; some say that she had a hand in that Conspiracy in which *Domitian* was slain. This Medal is very remarkable, because it has upon it the eighth Consulate of *Domitian*, which was about the Year 835. This was the first Year after the Death of *Titus*, and it is probable it was then that he took *Domitia* the second time to his Bed, as we have remarked before. N°. 3. *D. D.*

DOMI-

N°. 4 *and* 5. *D. D. Dr. Sh.* DOMITIA. Her Head alone, *Domitia Augusta*:)(A Temple with ſix Columns, *Per Præſidem Dioſcuridem Laodicenſium*. Another ſmaller with the ſame Head:)(*Jupiter Philaletes*, and the ſame Inſcription. We have ſpoke ſeveral times of *Laodicea* of *Caria*, and of *Jupiter Philaletes*, who was worſhipped there; and the word κοσμος is very remarkable, which I interpret *Præſidem*; and I don't remember I ever ſaw it upon any other Medal. *Polybius* in his *Legat*. N° 45. ſays that ſuch Magiſtrates were amongſt the *Cretans*.

N°. 6. *D. D.* * VESPASIAN, Junior. His Head:)(The Type of Hope, *Smyrnenſium*. We have inſerted another Medal of the younger *Veſpaſian* in our firſt Volume, p. 129, but with a different Reverſe. We ſaid there, that he was the Son of *Flavius Clementes*, a Couſin of *Domitian*, who put him to Death. He had two Sons who were deſigned to ſucceed *Domitian*, and for that end he changed their Names, and call'd one *Veſpaſian* (the Head of whom you have on this Medal) and the other *Domitian*; and we find no reaſon to judge otherwiſe, tho' in the *Giornal de Letterati d'Italia*, *An*. 1717. *Vol*. 28. *pag*. 310. we find a Letter of *Signior Lorenzo Patarolo*, in which he endeavours to prove, that this Head is of *Titus* when he was young; the Reader may judge how much he is in the wrong, by peruſing what he writes upon it.

N°. 7. *D. D.* NERVA. His Head. *Imp. Nerva Cæſar Aug*:)(An Eagle. *Anno Primo*. This is the firſt Medal of *Nerva* coined in *Egypt* that ever has been publiſhed.

N°. 8. *D. D.* TRAJAN. His Head. *Imperator Aug. Trajanus Germ. Dac.*)(*Trajanus* crown'd by a Victory, *&c. Armenia*. *Armenia* was made a *Roman* Province, *ab V. C.* 868. which was the 17th of *Trajan*.

PLATE *the* SEVENTH.

N°. 1, 2, 3 *and* 4. *D. D.* II. *Trajan*'s Head, *Imp. Trajan. Aug. Cæſ. Germ. Dacicus*:)(A Chariot drawn by Elephants, *Anno* 11.----III. The ſame Head and Inſcription:)(A Chariot drawn by four Horſes, and in it a Vaſe and a Figure behind that holds it.----IV. The Head as before:)(An *Egyptian* Idol, *Naucratis Anno* 13.----V. The ſame Head:)(Three Figures, *Anno* 14. They are all *Egyptians*. The firſt alludes to the Victory in *Dacia* with the ſecond Year of *Trajan*, which was the Year after that Victory. The ſecond Medal, with the 13th Year, I ſup-

ſuppoſe denotes the Feſtival the *Egyptians* celebrated every Year on Account of the Inundation of the River *Nile*, that caus'd the Fertility of the Country. The third was ſtamp'd the ſame Year, and is very remarkable, becauſe it has the Name of a Town never publiſhed before, which Town, call'd *Naucratis*, was ſituated at the *Canopian* Mouth of the *Nile*, where *Athenæus* was born, and where they had one of their particular Deities. The fourth has the 14th Year, and I think relates to the Games and Sacrifices the *Egyptians* perform'd in Honour of *Trajan*.

*VI. *Imp. Ceſ. Divi Filio Nervæ Aug. Germ.*)(Two Figures, *Terentio Proclo Prætore Anacenſium.* This Medal being not well preſerved, we can't make any certain conjecture of it. N°. 5. *D. D.*

VII. *Trajan*'s Head, *Imp. Nervam Trajanum:*)(A Figure ſtanding, *Prætore Rufo, Fuſco Proconſuli, Zelitæ. Zelita* is a Town of *Pontus* near *Cabiria* towards *Armenia Minor.* See *Strabo lib.* 12. *Plinius lib.* 6. *c.* 3. *Hirtius* of the *Alexandrian* War. N°. 6. *D. D.*

VIII. The ſame Head and Letters:)(The God *Lunus, Commune Galatiæ Sub Baſſo.* This Medal ſhews that *Titus Pomponius Baſſus* was Legate of *Galatia* and *Cappadocia* more than two Years. See what has been ſaid of the Plate V. N°. 9. N°. 7. *D. D.*

*IX. *Trajan*'s Head:)(*Pallas, Sebaſte.* This Medal was ſtampt at *Sebaſte* in *Pontus*, which was called afterwards *Cabiria.* N°. 8. *R. S.*

X. The Head of *Diana, Tripolitarum Theodorus iterum* EXAPA:)(A Figure before a Trophy, *Imp. Caeſ. Trajanus Aug. Dac. Tripoli* is a Town towards *Lydia* upon the River *Meander.* See *Harduin Pop. & Urb. p.* 505 *Edit. in* 4*to.* and the middle Braſs of *Patin, p.* 149. The Trophy relates to the *Dacian* Victory; but for the Word EXAPA, I leave it to the Learned to explain it. N°. 9. *D. D.*

XI. A Temple with four Columns, *Trajanus Prætore Julio Pollione:*)(A Temple like the other, *Auguſtus Pergamus.* We have in the firſt Plate, N° 14. demonſtrated that the *Pergamenians* had erected a Temple to *Auguſtus.* By this Medal in the front of it we ſee a Capricorn, which we very often find on the *Latin* Medals; and here alſo the *Pergamenians* erect another Temple like it in Honour of *Trajan*, and in this manner they make a Compariſon between theſe two Emperors. N°. 10. *D. D.*

N°. 11. R. S. PLOTINA. The Head of *Trajan:*)(*Plotina*'s Head, *Perinthiorum Plotina Augusta. Plotina* was the Wife of *Trajan*, and a very virtuous Woman.

N°. 12. D. D. MARCIANA. Her Head under the Image of *Cybele:*)(*Cybele, Marcianopolitarum. Marcianopolis* is a Town in the inferior *Moesia* near *Pontus* towards the Sea, which receiv'd its Name from *Marciana* the Sister of *Trajan*, and this is one of the first Medals that ever were stampt there.

PLATE *the* EIGHTH.

N°. 1. D. D. MATIDIA. Her Head, *Matidia Augusta:*)(Fortune, *Trallianorum*; she was the Daughter of *Marciana.* We have already spoke of the *Trallians* amongst the Town Medals.

N°. 2. L. *HADRIAN. As to this singular Silver Medalion, I am resolved to leave entirely the Explication of it to the Learned, and shall content myself to give an exact Description of it; it is very well wrought, and extreamly well preserved. The Head is of *Hadrian*, and very like him, tho' without a Beard, with these Letters *IMP. CAESAR. AVGVSTVS.*)(The Figure of the same Emperor standing with two Ears of Corn in the Right Hand, in the Left a rowl of Paper, and this Inscription *HADRIANVS. AVG. P. P. AEN.*

N°. 3. Cr. II. *Hadrian*'s Head:)(The Gate of the Town of *Alexandria Anno* 19. This is an *Egyptian* Medal.

N°. 4 *and* 5. D. D. III. The same Head without an Inscription:)(A Caduceus, A. ET. ΘN. *Samosata An.* 59.----IV. The Head as before:)(A Caduceus ΦΛ. CA. ET. Ξ. *Flavia Samosata An.* 60. *Samosata* is the Capital of *Commagena*, their Epoch began *ab V. C.* 825, and according to Calculation, the first Medal was struck the 13th Year of *Hadrian*, and the second the 14th. *Vaillant* has mistaken these Medals, having ascrib'd 'em to *Saeta*, a Town in *Lydia.* See his *Greek* Medals, p. 36.

N°. 6 *and* 7. D. D. V. *Hadrian*'s Head without any Inscription:)(A Grape, CEBEK. L. IA.----VI. The same Head *Imp. Caes. Traj. Hadrian.*)(*Bacchus*, CEBEK. L. IA. These two *Egyptian* Medals were made by the *Sebennytes*, who were situated in the *Delta*, where there is a River and a Lake of the same Name, in the 11th Year of *Hadrian.* The Spelling of the Name of this Town is very strange, and shows (against the

the Opinion of all the Writers) that it muſt not be *Sebennytes*, but CEBEK. *Sebecnytarum.*

VII. The ſame Head and Inſcription with the laſt:)(The Head of *Iſis*, *Peluſium An.* 11. The Explanation of this may be ſeen in the *Ptolomies* of *Vaillant*, *p.* 212. and in *Harduin de Pop. & Urb. p.* 404 *Edit. in* 4*to.* N°. 8. *D. D.*

VIII. This Medal is only remarkable for the form of the Letters, which is very ſtrange; the Senſe of them are *Imperat. Cæſarem. Trajan. Hadrianum.* On the ſide of the Head, and on the Reverſe, *Sub Prætore A. Publio Sabino Cyzicenorum*, with the Figure of Fortune. N°. 9. *Cr.*

ANTINOUS. The Head of *Hadrian*, *Imp. Caeſ. Trajan. Hadrianus Aug.*)(*Antinous*'s Head under the form of *Serapis*, *An.* 19. This Medal is an *Egyptian* one, and was made after the Death of *Antinous*, who died in *Egypt* going upon the *Nile* with *Hadrian*, and the *Greeks* deify'd him. N°. 10. *D. D.*

*SABINA. Her Head. *Sabina Auguſta Aug.*)(The Genius of the Town ΦΑΝΩΤΩΝ *Phanotarum. Phanote* is in *Phocidis* near *Labadia*, and I think it is near the River *Cephiſſus.* N°. 11. *D. D.*

ANTINOUS. His Head:)(A Figure on Horſeback ΑΛ. *Alabandenſium.* This Town was in *Caria*, being founded by *Cares*, and received the Name from his Son called *Alabandus. Stephanus* ſays, that the Word *Ala* in that Language ſignifies a Horſe, and *Banda* Victory. On the Reverſe of this Medal the Figure on Horſeback is of *Antinous*, to ſtile him as another *Alabandus.* N°. 12. *D. D.*

PLATE *the* NINTH.

*II. This is the fineſt Medal of *Antinous* that ever was ſeen; on one ſide there is his Head under the Image of *Bacchus*, *Antinous Iacchus*, and on the Reverſe *Ceres* ſitting as a Friend of *Bacchus*, *Adramytenorum Egeſius Dedicavit.* Much might be ſaid upon it, but I deſign Brevity. N°. 1. *D. D.*

ELIUS. I. His Head. *L. Aelius:*)(The Goddeſs *Concord. Tr. Pot. Coſ. II. Concordia.* II. The ſame Head, *L. Aelius Cæſar.*)(*Ceres* ſtanding, *Tr. Pot. Coſ. II.* I think both are *Egyptian. Elius* was made *Cæſar* by *Hadrian*, *ab V. C.* 888, and died the firſt of *January* in his ſecond Conſulate. N°. 2 *and* 3. *D. D. R. S.*

N°. 4. D. D. ANTONINUS. PIUS. His Head:)(*Diana* a hunting. This Medal is so well preserved, and so finely wrought, that it is extremely beautiful. It shows the Love that *Antoninus* had for these sorts of Sports, as Hunting and Fishing, as *Capitolinus* informs us.

N°. 5. D. D. II. The same Head:)(A Base or an Edifice, *Amasiæ Metropoleos An.* 155. *Amasia* of *Pontus* upon the River *Iris* began its Epoch *ab V. C.* 743. which shews this Medal to have been struck in the fourth Year of *Antoninus, ab V. C.* 897. *Strabo* was born in this Town, as he says.

N°. 6 *and* 7. D. D. III. *Antoninus*'s Head:)(The *Coribantes, Trallianorum.* IV. This *Egyptian* Medal is to be found in the *Ptolomy's* of *Vaillant*, p. 215. and I have engraven it, because the Figure dressed in a Soldier's Habit has the Head of a Spar-Hawk, which alludes to *Osiris* according to *Plutarch*; and is different from that published by the aforesaid Author.

N°. 8. R. S. * V. *Imp. Caes. Aelius Lucius Antoninus:*)(A Figure standing, holding an Anchor. *Ancyra Metropolis Galatiæ.* This City was founded by King *Midas*, and received its Name from the Anchor; but what is more particular on this Medal is the Title of *Lucius*, which I don't remember I ever saw before in the Medals of *Antoninus Pius.*

N°. 9. D. D. ANTONINUS and M. AURELIUS. *Antoninus*'s Head, *Hadr. Antoninus Aug. Pius:*)(The young Head of *M. Aurelius.* All the Difficulty of this Medal consists in the reading of the Inscription on the Reverse, which may be read several ways; but I think this is the most probable, *viz.* ΑΥΡΗΛΙΟC. ΚΑΙCαρ CEBαστ ΕΥCEβους ΥΙΟC. ΥΠατ. Αντιοχεων ΑΠΟλλωνιυ Ηγεμον. *S. C. Aurelius Caes. Aug. Pij. Filius Cos. Antiochensium Apollonio Præside S. C.*

PLATE *the* TENTH.

N°. 1. D. D. FAUSTINA: MAJOR. Her Head, *Diva Faustina:*)(*Diana, Sub Antonio Nisone Legato Aug. Propr. Bithiniæ & Ponti. Capitolinus* in the Life of *Antoninus* says, that in the third Year of his Reign he lost *Faustina* his Wife. The Senate deify'd her as is to be seen in the present Medal stamp'd in Honour of her by the People of *Bithinia* and *Pontus.*

M. AURELIUS. His Head, *Aurelius Cæsar.*)(*Castor* and *Pollux*, *Phocæensium sub Prætore Hermagora iterum.* *Phociea* is the last Town of the *Ionians*, and properly in *Eolidis* near the River *Hermus*. It's a Maritime Town, and according to *Livy* has two very secure Havens, and several Temples on one side of it. *Pausanias* says, that the People deduced their Origin from the *Phoceans* that are under Mount *Parnassus*, and that they passed over into *Asia* with *Philogenes* and *Damon* the *Athenians*, having obtain'd an amicable Settlement there from the *Cymeans*; and in another place he says, that there was here a very Antient Temple of *Pallas*, which was burnt down by *Arpagus*, and this is confirm'd by *Herodotus*, *lib.* 13. Nº. 2. *D. D.* *lib.* 37. *lib.* 7. *c.* 3. *lib.* 2. *c.* 31.

*II. The same Head, *M. Aurel. Verus Cæsar.*)(*Bacchus*, *Briulitarum.* We have spoke already of the Town of *Briula* in *Lydia* amongst the Town Coins, whose Medal was never before published. Nº. 3. *D. D.*

III. *Aurelius Cæsar*, his Head :)(a River, *Tianorum Billæus.* *Tianus* is a Town of *Paphlagonia*, where *Phileterus* the Founder of the Kingdom of *Pergamus* was born. This Town is near *Bithinia*, amidst very pleasant Fields, and near it runs the River *Billeus*. Nº. 4. *D. D.*

IV. His bearded Head, *Imp. Caes. M. Aurel. Antoninus* :)(*Cybele*, *Sub Lucio Clodio Demosthene Arconte Ancyranorum.* *Ancyra* of *Phrygia* stands at the Source of the River *Hermus* towards Mount *Sipylus*. Nº. 5. *D. D.*

*V. *Aurelius*, his bearded Head, *Caes. Aug. Pii Filius* :)(*Cybele*, *Cæsareæ Libani An.* 456. See our first Volume, p. 133. where we have produced another Medal of this Prince. What is to be observ'd of this is, that you have the Head of *Aurelius* bearded; whereas the other in the first Volume is without it, tho it was struck two Years after this. Nº. 6. *D. D.*

*VI. The same Head:)(A River *Prusiensium Hypius.* *Prusia* is a Town of *Bithinia* upon the River *Hypis*. Geographers are confounded about this Town, whether it stood upon that River or upon Mount *Hypius*. This Medal solves the Dispute which makes it the more considerable. Nº. 7. *D. D.*

PLATE

PLATE *the* ELEVENTH.

N°. 1. D. D. FAUSTINA. MINOR. Her Head, *Faustinam Augustam*:)(*Apollo, Philippopolitarum*. *Philippopolis* is a Town in *Thrace* upon the River *Hebrus* betwixt the Mounts *Hemus* and *Pangæus*.

N°. 2. D. D. * ANNIUS. VERUS. A young Head, *Verus*:)(A Woman's Head, *Ioniorum*. I thought at first the young Head was that of *Lucius Verus*; but considering afterwards that he, when *Hadrian* died, was 10 or 12 Years old, and was design'd to succeed him, I perceived that there should be at least the Title of *Cæsar* added, which is not, and this is the reason that it must be ascribed to *Annius Verus* Son of *M. Aurelius*, who died at seven Years old, and so the Medal being stampt when he was too young, and by Consequence incapable of receiving any Honour, they made it only with the Name of *Verus*, and without any other Title.

N°. 3. D. D. *LUCIUS. VERUS. His Head, *Verus Cæsar*:)(Two Heads, and between 'em a Palm Tree, and under it a Bee and a Star, *Syriorum Cabirorum*. Two other Medals which agree with this have been published in our first Volume, p. 135 and 136. where you may see what has been said upon 'em. This publish'd now is the more considerable, because it must have been coin'd in *Antoninus*'s Time, seeing the Head of *Verus* has but a little Beard, and only the Title of *Cæsar*: and if so, as it evidently appears, the two young Heads on the Reverse must be the two Sons of *Antoninus Pius*, of whom Authors do not tell us the Names; by the Medals we know one of 'em was call'd *M. Annius Galerius*. The *Syrians* by this Medal, and two others in our first Volume, complimented all the Family of *Antoninus Pius* in this manner, *viz.* with the biggest of the three, *Antoninus* and the first *Cæsar* and his Wife, which were the nearest to the Succession; and with this that we now produce, the second *Cæsar L. Verus* and the two Sons of *Antoninus*, who were to be Emperors in case of failure of Children from *M. Aurelius* and *L. Verus*; and at last they complimented the same Family after the Death of *Antoninus Pius*, with the Medal of the first Volume, pag. 135. on which you have the Heads of *M. Aurelius* and *L. Verus*, and on the Reverse the two Sons of the first *Annius Verus* and *Commodus*. The Bee on this Medal denotes *M. Aurelius*, as being the Emblem of Learning and Dignity; and the Star, or the Sun, may have reference to the extream Beauty of *Faustina* his Wife. Is to be noted that *Vaillant*, p. 62. has registered one of these Medals; but being not well preserved, and nothing

thing to be ſeen of the Word KABIPΩN, but the two firſt Letters KA. He reads them *Commodus* and *Annius*, &c.

* II. *L. Verus*'s Head, *Imp. Caeſ. Ael. Aur. Verus:*)(A River, *ſub Prætore Pherecydo Aegeanſium Titelius.* Perhaps this Town of *Egea* is that which is in *Eolidis*, and the River *Titelius* may denote it; but I do not find it mention'd by any Geographers, nor on any Medal before this. N°. 4. *D. D.*

III. The Head of *L. Verus. Imp. Caes. L. Aur. Verus:*)(*Cybele, Docimenſium Macedónum. Docime* is a Town in *Phrygia Major*, near *Sinnada* and the *Galatians.* N°. 5. *D. D.*

* IV. The ſame Head:)(A Temple with *Jupiter* ſitting in it: The Inſcription ſhall be explain'd afterwards. *Gadare* is a Town in *Cælo-Syria*, and one of the *Decapolis* on the other ſide of the River *Jordan.* The Letters on the Reverſe I read thus; ΠΟμπη. ΓΑΔΑΡΕΩΝ. Κοιλης. CYριας Ιερας Ασυλυ Αυτονομυ Γνωμη. EKC. *Pompeianorum Gadarenſium Cœlo-Syriæ Sacræ Inviolabilis Liberæ Decreto An.* 225. This Epoch anſwers the Year of *Rome* 914, a little after the Death of *Antoninus Pius.* See Cardinal *Noris*'s *Epoch. Syromach. Diſſ.* 3. *c.* 9. *pag.* 297. N°. 6. *R. Ed. M.*

LUCILLA. I. Her Head, *Lucilla Auguſta:*)(The Head of *Ceres. Hieropolitarum.* ----II. The ſame Head:)(Fortune, *Smyrnenſium Arizelo.* The firſt Medal was made in one of the *Hieropolis*'s, for which you may ſee what has been ſaid of the City Coins, and probably in that of *Syria.* The ſecond, coined at *Smyrna*, has the Name of a Magiſtrate, which *Vaillant* reads CTP. TI. ZHΛOY. But he may probably be miſtaken. N°. 7 *and* 8. *D. D.*

COMMODUS. His young Head. *Imp. C. Luc. Aur. Commodus:*)(Two Figures, *Gazenſium Jo. An.* 240. As to the Epoch of *Gaza* of *Paleſtine*, which began *ab V. C.* 693, the Reader may fully ſatisfy himſelf, if he reads what Cardinal *Noris* ſays in his Epoch of the *Syromacedonians*, *pag.* 476. This Medal was ſtampt in the firſt Year of *Commodus*'s Reign. N°. 9. *D. D.*

II. The ſame Head, *C. M. Aurel. Comod. Anton:*)(*Eſculapius, Pruſæorum.* This belongs to *Pruſa* by Mount *Olimpus.* It has been ſpoke of before, *Plate* V. N°. 3. I find that the other Town of this Name on the River *Hypius*, is diſtinguiſhed from this by the ſpelling of the Name in this Manner *Pruſia.*

The

The TWELFTH PLATE.

N°. 1. *D. D.* III. *Commodus*'s Head, *IMP. COMMODVS. AVG. PIVS. FELIX.*)(Five Ships, a Tower, and a Sea-Lanthorn upon the Top of a Promontory, from which a Bull is thrown down into the Sea, and before the said Tower there are two Figures standing, *VOTIS. FELICIBVS.* This is a very thick Medallion, and alludes to the *African* Fleet fitted out by *Commodus* to fetch Corn, and called by him *Commodiana Herculea*. Here you see the Sacrifice offered to *Neptune*, when the said Fleet set Sail, it being the Custom of the *Romans* upon such an Occasion to sacrifice a Bull, and throw it into the Sea; the two Figures are the Priests, who offered the Sacrifice on the Sea-side.

N°. 2. *R. A.* * IV. The same Head, *Marc. Aurel. Comodus Antoninus:*)(In a Laurel Crown, *Nicopolitarum Seleucidis, Sacræ Augustæ Liberæ*. This Medal is very singular, and has two Things in it worth observing: In the first Place you have all the Names of *Commodus* without Titles, and on the)(a Town called *Nicopolis*, yet unknown to Antiquaries, and not ascribed to the *Seleucides* by Geographers: This *Nicopolis* stood betwixt the Mountain *Amani* and the River *Pynarus*; we see by this Medal, that it not only belong'd to the *Seleucides*, but that it had the Titles of *Holy*, *August*, and *Free*, a Thing not known before. --- See another of the same Town, N°. 10 in the next Plate.

N°. 3. *R. S.* V. The same Head, *Imp. C. M. Aur. Ant. Commodus:*)(Fortune, *Metropoleos Ancyranorum*. We have spoke of *Ancyra* in *Galatia*. *Vide Plate IX. N°* 8.

N°. 4. *D. D.* * VI. The Head as before, *M. A. Com. Anto. Aug. Pius:*)(The *Phare* of *Egypt* with a Ship before it, *An.* 29. See what has been said in the first Vol. *pag.* 130. about the *Phare*. Here we shall only take Notice of the Year 29, which is very remarkable, being the Age of *Commodus*, a Thing I never saw before on any Medal, but two produced by *Patin* in his *Middle Brass*, *pag.* 214, with the Year 25 and 27, of which he takes no Notice. I observe, that *Commodus* was born *ab. V. C.* 914, made *Cæsar ab V. C.* 919, Emperor the Year 933, and that he was killed when 31 Years and 4 Months old, *ab. V. C.* 945.

VII.

VII. The ſame Head, *Imp. Cæſ. L. Ael. Aur. Commodus:*)(*Nemeſis, Attalenſium.* We know of two Towns call'd *Attalea*, one in *Pamphilia*, and the other in *Lydia*; to which of them the preſent Medal belongs, I do not determine. The *Nemeſis* I think ſignifies the *Britiſh* Victory, ſhe being the peculiar Goddeſs of the *Britains.* N° 5. D. D.

CRISPINA, her Head, *Criſpina Auguſta*:)(*Apollo, Saittenorum.* The Town of *Saitteno* was in *Lydia*, near the Rivers *Hermus* and *Hillus.* N° 6. D. D.

* BRUTTIA. CRISPINA. The Head of *Commodus* and *Criſpina, Imp. Ca. Aur. Commodus Br. Criſpina Aug.*)(An Helmet, *Byzantinorum ſub Aelio Pontico* ΗΓεμονος *Præſide.* * II. The ſame Heads and Letters:)(*Ceres, Byzantiorum ſub Aelio Pontico iterum.* * III. *Criſpina*'s Head, *Brut. Criſpina Aug.*)(Three Fiſhes, the Magiſtrate as before. N° 7. D. D. N° 8 *and* 9. D. D.

PLATE *the* THIRTEENTH.

* IV. *Criſpina*'s Head, *Brutia Criſpina*:)(*Pallas* ſtanding, the Name of the Magiſtrate and the Town is not plain, tho' the Town I think is *Moſtenorum.* * V. The ſame Head, *Bruttia Criſpina:*)(A Figure on Horſeback. I'll ſay nothing of the Reverſe of theſe Medals, becauſe I inſert 'em only for the ſake of the Title of *Bruttia*, which was never taken notice of but by *Vaillant* in his *Latin* Imperials, *Vol.* 1. *p.* 103. and what I wonder at is, the ſame Author in his *Greece* ſays nothing of it, tho' that is the right place where he ſhould have ſpoke of it. In our firſt and ſecond Medal the two firſt Letters only BR. ſignify *Bruttia*; in the third the five firſt Letters *Brut.* as in the fourth we have that Name at length *Brutia*, and in the fifth the ſame with a double T as in the Inſcriptions of *Gruter*, p. 300. BRUTTIO. PRAESENT. COS. *&c.* who was the Father of *Criſpina*, and from whom ſhe received the Name of *Bruttia.* N° 1. D. D. N° 2. D. D.

PERTINAX. His Head:)(The Moon and a Star with Letters not intelligible, tho' I believe it was ſtamped at *Colonia Carras* in *Meſopotamia.* N° 3. D. D.

PESCENNIUS. His Head, *IMP. CAES. PESC. NIG. ....*)(The ſame Emperor ſacrificing, *PIETATI. AVG. Vaillant Tom.* 2. *p.* 214. deſcribes this Medal, but the Figure on the Reverſe makes it different from ours. N° 4. D. D.

N° 5. D. D. * SEPTIMIUS. SEVERUS. His Head, *Severus Pert. Aug.*)(An Eagle, *Hadrianæ Severianæ Antonianæ Amasiæ Metropoleos Neocoræ Primæ Ponti An.* 208 *Mercurius qui condidit urbem.* We have spoke of *Amasia* under the Plate IX. N° 5. where *Strabo* was born. Their Epoch began *ab V. C.* 743. This Medal was coined in the fifth Year of *Severus*.

N° 6. D. D. II. The same Head *Imp. Caes. L. Sept. Severus Pert. Aug.*)(A Temple, *Bithyniensium Hadrianorum.* The Town of *Bithynia* in which *Antinous* was born, was in the Kingdom of *Bithynia* near the River *Elata*.

N° 7. D. D. III. *Severus*'s Head:)(A Table and a Thunderbolt upon it, *Jupiter Ceraunius Seleucensium Pieriæ.* See what has been said of the third Medal of the Kings of *Syria* in this Volume.

N° 8. D. D. IV. Head as before:)(Fortune, *Severianorum Trocmorum Tavianorum. Trocmi* is a Province of the *Galatians* towards *Cappadocia*, on this side the River *Halys*, the Capital of which Province was *Tavianus*.

N° 9. D. D. V. The same Head:)(The Type of Health, *Bruzinorum Licinius Ruphinus dedicavit.* The Town of *Bruzinus* was in *Phrygia* call'd *Salutaris.* See *Harduin, De Pop. & Urb. pag.* 101. *Edit in 4to.*

N° 10. D. D. * VI. *Severus*'s Head:)(Having within a Crown, *Nicopolitarum Seleucidis Sacræ.* See what has been said upon the like Medal in the last Plate, N° 2.

N° 11. D. D. VII. The same Head:)(A Figure standing *Gaza, An.* 268. In Plate N° 9. we have brought in a Medal of *Gaza*, the Epoch of which Town begun *ab V. C.* 693. and this was coined in the 14th Year of *Severus*.

N° 12. D. D. VIII. The same Head:)(A Bull, *Tyanensium Taurianorum Primæ Sacræ & Inviolabilis An.* 4. *Tiana* was a Town of *Cappadocia* near Mount *Taurus*, where *Apollonius Tianeus* the Philosopher was born.

N° 13. D. D. IX. *Severus*'s Head:)(A Soldier with two Ensigns of Legions, *Perinthiorum Neocororum.* *Perinthus* was a Maritime Town upon the *Propontis*, too well known to say any more upon it.

X. *Se-*

X. The ſame Head:)(The Figure of a Woman ſacrificing, *Megarenſium. Megara* is a Town of *Attica* towards the Iſthmus. Here ſtood the School of the Philoſophers, the Succeſſors of *Euclid.* N° 14. D. D.

PLATE *the* FOURTEENTH.

XI. *Severus*'s Head:)(Two Figures having one another by the Hand, *Hadrianæ Severianæ Antoninianæ Amaſiæ Metropoleos Neocoræ Primæ, Ponti* is to be underſtood here, *Ponti An.* 208. We have ſpoken already of *Amaſia* of *Pontus,* Plate IX. N° 5. The beginning of their Epoch was *ab V. C.* 743. The two Figures on this Reverſe are thoſe of *Caracalla* and *Geta.* N° 1. D. D.

* XII. The ſame Head:)(*Severo Regnante Orbis Beatus ſub Eleana Ciani.* This fine Inſcription is very uncommon on our Medals, and 'tis a great Compliment to *Severus,* and this ſhall ſuffice ſince we have nothing of certainty to ſay concerning it. N° 2. D. D.

XIII. The ſame Head:)(Six Figures, *Commune* or *Conventus Neocæſareæ Metropoleos An.* 142. *Gregory Thaumaturgus* was born in *Neocæſarea* of *Pontus.* It was made the Metropolis by *Nero,* and was given then to King *Polemon ab V. C.* 815, from whence they begun their Epoch. The ſix Figures on the Reverſe, I ſuppoſe, are the Genii of ſix of the principal Towns in that Countrey called *Pontus Galatianus,* which were *Amiſus, Magnopolis* called *Eupatoria, Amaſia, Comana, Sebaſtopolis* and *Sebaſtia,* who all of them ſent their Deputies to the Aſſembly at *Neocæſarea,* the Metropolis of that ſame Country. N° 3. D. D.

JULIA. PIA. Her Head, *Julia Domna Auguſta:*)(*Venus Lucina, Meneppus & Zeno poſuerunt Aphrodiſienſium.* We have before ſpoke of *Aphrodiſia* amongſt the City Medals, but this I think has been made in that of *Lydia. Venus Lucina* was the Goddeſs of Women that were in Labour; the Woman ſitting in a Chair may be a Woman in Labour, or the Prieſteſs of the Goddeſs; and the little thing before *Venus,* if it is not a Cradle, muſt be the Urn in which they balloted for the choice of their Magiſtrates. N° 4. D. D.

II. *Julia Domna*'s Head, *Julia Auguſta:*)(*Ceres* drawn in a Chariot by two Serpents, *Amorianorum. Amorium* was a Town in *Phrygia Magna* towards the River *Sangarius.* N° 5. D. D.

N° 6. D. D. III. The ſame Head:)(The three Graces, *Aphrodiſienſium.* We have ſpoke very often of *Aphrodiſia*; beſide the Name of that Town there are ſome other Letters on this Medal, *viz.* ΘΕΑΙ *Deæ* or *Divæ* ΝΟΝ... but as the reſt are worn out, nothing can be made of it; however, it is to be obſerved, that the *Greek* Word ΘΕΑ is compos'd of the initial Letters of the Name of the three Graces which were Θαλεια, Ευφεγσιν, Αγλαϊα.

N° 7. D. D. * IV. The Head as before:)(*Cybele, Sub Julio Adraſto Archon. Hyrgalæorum.* No mention is to be found of this Town in any Authors, but by the make of the Medal, I think it was in *Phrygia.*

N° 8. D. D. * V. *Julia Domna*'s Head:)(A Temple with *Diana Epheſia* in it, *Heracleotarum.* We have a Medal of *Auguſtus* in Plate I. N° 6. which we thought belong'd to *Heraclea* of *Ionia*; and this with the Type of *Diana Epheſia* proves my Conjecture to be juſt, becauſe this Goddeſs was not only worſhipped in that Neighbourhood, but ſhe was a peculiar Deity of *Heraclea*, where, as has been obſerv'd, an Altar was erected for *Endimion*; who was belov'd by *Diana.*

N° 9. D. D. * VI. The Head, *&c. JULIA. DOMNA. AUG.*)(A Figure with a *Phrygian* Cap. *JUL. AUG. COL. PARLAIS.* A Medal of this Colony was but juſt taken Notice of by *Harduin De Pop. & Urb. pag.* 381. *Edit. in 4to*; but as this Learned Jeſuit had not ſeen the Medal himſelf, he was reprimanded by *Vaillant* in his Colonies, *Vol. I. pag.* 189, ſaying that he miſtook, and that it ſhould not be *Colonia Parlais Jul. Aug.* and therefore *Harduin* in the Second Edition of his Works in Folio left quite out the aforeſaid *Colonia Parlais*; but now we ſee that *Harduin* was in the right, and *Vaillant* in wrong, becauſe here is an unqueſtionable Medal of this Colony; and in the next Volume we ſhall give another different from it, which is in the famous Cabinet of the Earl of *Pembroke.*

PLATE *the* FIFTEENTH.

N° 1. *Cr.* CARACALLA. I. His Head, *M. Aur. Antoninus:*)(A Temple of *Venus Lucina, Aphrodiſienſium.* See what has been ſaid upon this in Plate XIV. N° 4.

N° 2. D. D. II. His radiated Head, *Imp. C. M. Aur. Antoninus:*)(A River, *Cæſarenſium Cybyratarum.* This Medal ſhews the Friendſhip between *Ceſarea* of *Bithynia* and *Cybra* of *Phrygia*; the firſt of theſe two we have but a ſlender Account of, but of the ſecond *Strabo* ſays that there

there was an Assembly of 25 Towns in the Neighbourhood at *Cybra*, to consult about their Affairs in common. The River which is on the Reverse, I suppose, is *Lycus* which falls into the *Meander*.

III. *Caracalla*'s Head:)(*Pallas, Alabandensium.* Here it is to be observed, that the B in the Name of this Town is made like a *Latin* R. N° 3. *D. D.*

* IV. *Caracalla*'s Head:)(The Figure of *Rome, Lucianæ Septimianæ Severianæ Eleutheropoleos An.* 9. *Eleutheropolis* is in *Palestine*, and has been spoken of in the first Volume p. 139, under a Medal of *Julia Domna*. N° 4. *D. D.*

* V. The same Head:)(*Diana Pellenensium. Pellene* is in *Achaia Propria* on the Sea side near *Sycione*. N° 5. *D. D.*

VI. The same Head: *Diana Augustanorum An.* 188. This Medal would have been of great Consequence, but that Time has render'd the Epoch of it a little uncertain, so that we can't depend entirely upon it. *Augusta* is in *Cilicia*. See the *Greek* of *Vaillant*, pag. 261. N° 6. *D. D.*

VII. *Caracalla*'s Head:)(*Cybele* drawn by two Lyons, *Cæsarensium Cybyratarum.* See what has been said of the second Medal in this Plate. N°. 7. *D. D.*

VIII. The Head as before:)(Four Temples, *Senatus Consulto Ephesiorum hæc Templa.* One of these Temples was dedicated to *Diana* their peculiar Goddess, and the three others to *Severus, Caracalla* and *Geta*. N° 8. *D. D.*

IX. *Caracalla*'s Head:)(A naked Figure standing: *Conventus Tharcum Alexandrea Pythia in Philippoli.* This Town is in *Thrace* upon the River *Hebrus*, and was enlarg'd by *Philip* Son of *Amintas* King of *Macedon*. See *Vaillant*, p. 113 and 330. N° 9. *D. D.*

X. The same Head:)(*Jupiter Acmonensium.* This is a Town of *Phrygia Major*, and has been spoken of before, Plate IV. N° 4. N° 10. *D. D.*

* XI. The same Head:)(A Woman upon a Rock *Antoninianæ Coloniæ Tyanorum An.* 16. *Tyana* of *Cappadocia* is near Mount *Taurus*. See Plate XIII. N° 12. This Town was never before known to have been a *Roman* Colony, and I suppose it was made so by *Caracalla*. The Woman upon a Rock is the Genius of the Town, and shows its situation. N° 11. *D. D.*

* XII. Head

N° 12. D. D. XII. Head as before:)(The Moon and a Star, *Carrhenorum Col. Metropoleos*. See *Vaillant*'s Colonies, *Tom.* II. *p.* 30.

N° 13. R. S. * XIII. *Caracalla*'s Head, *M. AV. ANTONINVS PIVS*:)(*Erophila* the Sybil upon a Cave, and a Shepherd before her and a Stag. *COL. AVG. TROAS*. The Sybil *Erophila* had several Names, *viz. Marpessa, Erythrea, Phrygia* and *Trojana*; she was, according to the *Erythreans*, a Daughter of a Shepherd call'd *Theodorus*, and her Mother was *Ida*, who was delivered of her in a Cave under Mount *Caricus*. The Sybil was wont to pronounce her Oracles upon a Stone, as appears by this Medal, and in her Verses she stiles herself *Diana*, and sometimes the Wife of *Apollo*. It is well known that the Stag relates to *Diana*. This Sybil was she that foretold the Ruin of *Troy*. She was buried in the Wood of *Apollo Smintheus*; see *Pausanias, lib.* 10. *c.* 12. Every body may see how agreeable this Description is to our present Medal.

PLATE *the* SIXTEENTH.

N° 1. D. D. XIV. The Head of *Caracalla*:)(In a Crown *Smyrnæorum* qui *Primi* ex *Asia* sunt *Neocori*; Templorum vel Certaminum *Augustorum Pulchritudine & Magnitudine sub Prætore Tiberio Claudio Cretensi*. This fine Medallion needs no farther Explanation.

N° 2. D. D. XV. The Head as before:)(Two Temples with a *Colossus* in the middle: *Respublica Tarsi Sever. Antoninopoleos S. C.* The *Colossus* is the Genius of *Tarsus*, Metropolis of *Cilicia*, and the two Temples were erected to the Honour of *Caracalla* and *Geta*, or of *Severus* and *Caracalla*.

N° 3. R. Ed. PLAUTILLA. Her Head and *Caracalla*'s together, *Imp. M. Antoninus Fulbia Plautilla*:)(*Venus & Esculapius, Cnidiorum*. We have amongst the Town Medals spoke of *Cnidus*, where they had the famous Statue of *Venus* made by *Praxitiles*; see *Pliny, lib.* 36. *cap.* 5. and I think the posture of it was like this on the present Medal, appearing as if she was coming out of a Bagnio, with a Napkin in her Right Hand to wipe herself.

N° 4. D. D. * II. *Plautilla*'s Head alone, *Plautilla Nova Dea Juno*:)(A young *Hercules* crown'd by a Victory which stands upon his Shoulders, *Alindensium sub Prætore Mutio vel Muciano Duliadi Filio*. This extraordinary Medal is to be admired for several things; the Titles given *Plautilla* are quite new, and never observed before.

The

The Town where the Medal was ſtamped, of which there is but one Medal of *Auguſtus* which has been regiſtred by *Vaillant*, and has been ſpoken of amongſt our Town Medals. The Figure on the Reverſe is *Caracalla* her Husband, under the form of *Hercules*, becauſe he glory'd ſo much in killing of Lyons and other wild Beaſts, that he ſubſcribed himſelf, when he writ to his Friends, *Hercules*, as *Spartian* ſays in his Life; and as to his being crown'd by Victory, *&c.* that may relate to his other Actions.

* III. The ſame Head, *Fulbia Plautilla Aug.*)(*Nemeſis, Aſopitarum. Strabo lib.* 8. ſays that *Aſopus* is a River near *Sicyone*, where I think this Medal was coin'd, which is the firſt that ever has been publiſhed of theſe People. Nº 5. *D. D.*

GETA. His Head, *L. P. Sept. Geta Caeſ.*)(A Temple with four Columns, *Conventus Ponticæ Neoceſareæ Metropoleos An.* 142. Nº *6 and 7.*

II. The ſame Head and Letters:)(A Temple as before, and the ſame Epigraph. In the fourteenth Plate, Nº 3. we have promis'd to ſpeak about the Epoch of *Neoceſarea* of *Pontus*. *Harduin De Pop. & Urb. Edit. in 4to* ſays, that the Epoch of this Town ſhould begin from *Veſpaſian*'s time; but perceiving he was in the wrong, he corrected himſelf in his new Edition in Folio. *Vaillant* makes it begin *ab V. C.* 815. when *Polemon* had it given him by *Nero* as *Suetonius in the Life of* Nero *has it, cap.* 18. but he miſtakes, becauſe that Action was *ab V. C.* 817, two Years after the Calculation of *Vaillant*; from which time the Epoch of *Neoceſarea* muſt neceſſarily begin, becauſe *Polemon* had that part of *Pontus* a little after *Tigranes*'s coming to *Rome*, to be inveſted in his Kingdom by *Nero*, in the eleventh Year of his Empire. *G. Lecanius Baſſus* and *M. Licinius Craſſus* were Conſuls, as plainly appears likewiſe by what *Tacitus* ſays; it is to be obſerved in theſe Medals, that the B in the Epoch is made like a *Latin* R, as in Plate XIV, Nº 3, and Plate XV, Nº 3. *D. D.* *lib.* 15. *c.* 29, 30, 31, 32, & 33.

PLATE *the* SEVENTEENTH.

III. *Geta*'s Head, *Sep. Geta Imp.*)(Two Figures joining Hands, *Perinthiorum Neocororum Philadelphia.* The *Philadelphian* Games were inſtituted in Honour of the Union betwixt *Caracalla* and *Geta.* Nº 1. *D. D.*

* IV. The ſame Head:)(Mount *Argeus, &c. Conventus Cæſareæ Metropoleos An.* 14. *Ceſarea* of *Cappadocia* is well known by our Medals, and it diſtinguiſh'd itſelf by Mount *Argeus*, to which it was near; and this Medal ſhews that thoſe People inſtituted alſo the Nº 2. *D. D.*

the *Philadelphian* Games, in Honour of the Reconciliation between *Caracalla* and *Geta*, as has been ſaid upon the laſt Medal.

N° 3. D. D. V. *Geta*'s Head:)(Fortune, *Begenorum ſub Cajo Pontifice.* This Town is in *Lydia* on the River *Hermus*, as appears by Medals. See Father *Harduin de Pop. & Urb.* and *Vaillant*, *p.* 194.

N° 4 D. D. VI. The ſame Head:)(*Bacchus*, *Heracleæ in Ponto.* We have ſpoke of *Heraclea* of *Pontus*, and its Tyrants, in our firſt Volume, *pag.* 64.

N° 5. R. S. MACRINUS. His Head, *MACRINUS. AUG.*)(Eagle, *COL. P. C. CÆSAR. S. P. Q. R.* This Medal belongs to *Ceſarea* of *Paleſtine.* See the Colonies of *Vaillant*, *Vol.* I. *pag.* 134, 135. and *Vol.* II. *pag.* 63, 77, 116.

N° 6. D. D. II. The ſame Head, *Imp. Caeſ. M. Opel. Sever. Macrinus:*)(A naked Figure, *Severianæ Macrinianæ Metropoleos Tarſi Primæ Solius S. C.* The naked Figure I ſuppoſe to be the Genius of *Tarſus*, of which Town we have ſpoken very often.

N° 7. D. D. III. The Head as before:)(Victory, *Flaviopolitarum An.* 143. *Flaviopolis* was a Town in *Cilicia* toward Mount *Taurus*, between the Rivers *Pyramus* and *Sarus*, 18 Miles diſtant from *Anazarbus*: Their Epoch begun *ab U. C.* 827, when *Veſpaſian* made *Cilicia* a Province. The Victory relates to that which *Macrinus* obtain'd over the *Parthians* juſt after the Death of *Caracalla.*

N° 8. D. D. DIADUMENIANUS. *Macrinus* and *Diadumenianus*'s Heads, *Imp. C. M. Op. Sev. Macrinus & Antoninus:*)(The Head of *Bacchus*, *Aegenſium Maritimæ Macrinopoleos M. Eugenio Pio*, *An.* 264. Two Medals more in the next Plate belong to *Egea*, which being very conſiderable, and having Relation to this, we ſhall ſpeak of 'em altogether in that Place.

N° c. D. D. * I. *Diadumenianus*'s Head alone, *M. OPEL. ANT. DIADUMENIAN. CAES:*)(A Chariot guided by the Moon, *LUNA LUCIFERA.* The Moon is ſaid to have been drawn in a Chariot with two Horſes, one White, and the other Black, the firſt ſignifying the Day, and the ſecond the Night; and as the Moon was in Love with the beautiful *Endimion*, ſo I ſuppoſe they made this Medal in Alluſion to *Diadumenianus*, who was extreamly beautiful, according to the Deſcription we have of him in *Lampridius*; he ſays, He was pretty tall, with bright Yellow Hair, black Eyes, and a pretty

ty long Nose; his Chin perfectly handsome, and a Grace to his whole Face; a full kissing Lip; besides, he was naturally stout, and adroit in his Exercises. When first he was dress'd in his Imperial Robes, he shined like a Star, or as one newly dropt from Heaven, and every Body loved him for the Charms of his Beauty.

II. *Diadumenianus*'s Head, *Mar. Op. Antoninus Caes*:)(A Goat, *Aegænsium Maritimæ Macrinopoleos M. Eugenio Pio.* See the first Medal in the next Plate. N° 10. *D. D.*

III. The same Head:)(*Diadumenianus* crown'd by a Figure behind him, *Lacedæmonum Sagalassensium.* See *Vaillant, pag.* 229. N° 11. *D. D.*

PLATE *the* EIGHTEENTH.

* IV. *Diadumenianus*'s Head:)(*Mercury* with a Goat at his Feet, *Macrinopoleos Egensium, Mar. Eug. Pius An.* 263. The Explanation of this Medal will serve for the other two mention'd in the last Plate, N° 8 and 10. These three Medals belong to *Egea* in *Cilicia*, a maritime Town; *Vaillant, pag* 124 and 243, gives us an Account of their Epoch, which they had from *Julius Cæsar, ab. U.C.* 707, the Reason why they had the Name of a Goat, call'd in *Greek* αἴγός; and he interprets the Inscription of these Medals in this manner: *Marco Eugene Panegyrista Deorum*, which our Medals directly contradict, the first of 'em having the Θ between the two Names of the Town, shews, that can't be ascrib'd to the Magistrate, but must be ascribed to the Town it self; and this is the Reason why I do not read the said Θ *Deorum*, but θαλασσῶν, *Maritimæ*; and we see on a Medal of *Alex. Severus* the Name of *Navarchides*, which agrees very well with Maritime Towns; beside which we have on our third Medal the Word ΠΙΟC, which shews evidently, that the Letter Π on the others must be read *Pio*, and not *Panagyrista*. *Harduin*'s Mistake may be also corrected by them. N° 1. *D. D.*

ELAGABAL. His Head, *Imp. Caes. M. Aurel. Antoninus*:)(In a Laurel Crown, *Nicopolitarum ad Istrum.* The River *Ister* is now called the *Danube*, where was the Town *Nicopolis* in the lower *Moesia.* N° 2. *D. D.*

JULIA-SOEMIA. *Elagabalus* and *Soemia*'s Heads one against the other, *Imp. C. M. Aur. Antoninus Aug. Jul..... Aug.* The Woman's Head being young, makes me think it to be rather that of *Julia-Soemia* the Mother of *Elagabalus*, than of *Julia Mesa* his Grandmother, the Distinction of the two Names being wore out on the Medal, N° 3. *D. D.*

dal.)(A Serpent, *Sub Julio Antonio Seleuco Marcianopolitarum, An.* 5. *Marcianopolis* is a Town in *Moesia*, of which I have spoken in *Plate* VII. N° 12.

JULIA MESA. Her Head under the Form of *Ceres*, with a
N° 4. Countermark, in which are these Letters ΠΟ. to signify *Pontus*, and
D. D. round the Head, *Juliam Moesam August.*)(The twelve Signs, in the middle of which is *Jupiter* and *Juno*, the particular Deities of the *Amastrians*. *Amastris* was in *Paphlagonia* on the Sea-side, near the Mouth of the River *Parthenius*, belonging to *Pontus*. They adored *Jupiter* and *Juno* his Wife, as principal Dieties of the Orbs, and for that Purpose they crown'd them with the twelve Signs. The Letter H which is at the Bottom, signifies the Name of *Heraclea*, a Town from whence they derived their Origin, having had their Name from *Amastris*, the Wife of *Dionysius*, Tyrant of *Heraclea* of *Pontus*. See what has been said in our first *Vol. pag.* 65.

N° 5. II. The same Head:)(The Figure of a Woman, *&c. Sub Scriba*
R. S. *Su. Bul.... Magnitum.* It belongs to *Magnesia* on the River *Meander*; but the)(being not w. p. 'tis enough that we give here the Design of it.

N° 6. CORNELIA PAULA. Her Head, *Jul. Corn. Paula Aug.*)(
D. D. A Temple, *Metropoleos Philippopoleos Neocoræ*. For *Philippolis* of *Thrace*, see *Plates* XI. N° 1. and XV. N° 9. *Vaillant* says, that was made a *Neocorate* by *Caracalla*; but he has forgot that he had registred a Medal of *M. Aurelius* with these Letters ΝΕΩΚ. which shews, that they had a *Neocorate* before *Caracalla*'s Time.

N° 7. II. The Head and Letters as before:)(*Minervæ, Sidetarum. Si-*
D. D. *detes* was a Town of *Pamphylia* on the Sea-side, near the River *Eurymedon*. Here was a Sea-Port, and by the Medals we know they used these Titles, *viz.* in one of *Gallienus*, *Sidetarum*, *Prima Pamphylorum*, and in another, *Sidetum Splendidissimæ Illustris*. *Strabo* explains our Reverse, by these Words concerning *Sidetes: Cumæorum Colonia, habens Minervæ Templum.*

N° 8. ALEXANDER SEVERUS. His Head. *Imperat. C. M. Aur.*
D. D. *Severus Alexander:*)(*Cybele, sub Prætore Aur. Philodemo, Acrasiotarum.* Of the *Acrasiotes* of *Lydia*, see what has been said amongst the Town Medals.

PLATE *the* NINETEENTH.

N° 1. II. *Alex. Severus*'s Head:)(*Ceres, sub Prætore Par. Attalo iterum*
D. D. *Erythræorum.* *Erythrea* is a Town of *Ionia* on the Sea-side, that had

had a Haven, and four little Islands before it. See *Vaillant, pag.* 142. I think he mistakes the reading of this Magistrate's Name.

* III. The same Head, *Alexander:*)(*Arion* upon a Dolphin, *Methymnæorum. Methymna* is a Town in the Island of *Lesbos*, in which Town *Arion* the famous Musician was born; and this is the first Time that he has been seen on any Medal. N° 2. D. D.

MAMMEA. The Heads of *Alexander* and *Julia Mammea* his Mother:)(A Serpent, *sub Tib. Jul. Phesto, An.* 5. This Medal was stampt at *Marcianopolis* in the last Year of *Elagabalus*, which was the first of *Alexander*'s, as may be seen by another in the last Plate, N° 3. N° 3. D. D.

Julia Mammea. Her Head:)(*Apollo, Magnetum Neocororum Dianæ.* This was coined at *Magnesia* on the *Meander.* See Plate XVIII. N° 5. N° 4. D. D.

The same Head:)(*Pallas, Harpasenorum. Harpasa* was in *Caria*, on the Sea-side near the River *Meander.* N° 5. D. D.

* SALLUSTIA-BARBIA. Her Head, *Gn. Seia Herennia Sallustia Barbia Orbiana Aug.*)(Fortune, *An.* 5. This is an *Egyptian* Medal, and is very considerable for having all her Titles; and the Year 5 on the Reverse shews it must be ascribed to the Wife of *Alex. Severus*, and not to the Wife of *Ostilanus*, as *Tristan* will have it. See his second Volume, *pag.* 657. N° 6. D. D.

* MAXIMIN. His Head, *Cajus Julius Ver. Maximinus Aug.*)(A River, *Dorylæorum sub Paulo An.* 1. *Dorilea* is in *Phrygia*; and *Pliny* says thus of it: *Eucarpeni, Doritæi, Midæi.* The River on the Reverse shews the right Situation of *Dorilea*, and gives us Reason to believe it stood at the Source of the River *Sangarius.* N° 7. D. D.

II. The same Head:)(The three Graces, *Anchialensium.* This I suppose belongs to *Anchiala* of *Cilicia*, which was near *Tarsus.* N° 8. D. D.

MAXIMUS. The Head of *Maximin*, and *Maximus, Imp. Maximinus Maximus Caes.*)(*Hercules, Smyrnæorum ter Neocorum.* N° 9. D. D.

PLATE *the* TWENTIETH.

MAXIMUS. His Head, *Cajus Jul. ver. Maximus:*)(An Eagle, *Tomos Metropolis Ponti. Tomos* of *Pontus* is in the lower *Moesia* on the Sea-side, at the Mouth of the *Ister*, called *Ostium Sacrum.* N° 1. D. D.

N° 2 *and* 3. *L. W.* GORDIAN AFRICAN. The Father and the Son. These two Medals have been drawn as like as possible after two Medals that have been extraordinarily well preserved, and are very beautiful, to supply this Series,

N° 4. *D. D.* BALBINUS. His Head, *Imp. Caes. Decius Balbinus Aug.*)(The Goddess of Health, *Heracleotarum Ponti.* An extraordinary fine Medallion has been publish'd in our first Volume, *p.* 144.

N° 5. *D. D.* PUPIENUS. His Head, *Imp. Ces. M. Lod. Poplenius Aug. P. P.*)(A Figure standing, *Tonsi Metropoleos Primæ solius Ciliciæ S. C.* All that is remarkable in this Medallion is the strange Orthography of the Inscription, where the Word *Cesar* is without a Diphthong; *Lod.* put instead of *Clod.* and *Poplienus* instead of *Pupienus.* *Tarsus* is a Place well known, and the Figure on the Reverse is the Emperor himself.

N° 6. *D. D.* GORDIANUS. PIUS. His Head, *Imp. C. M. Ant. Gordianus Aug.*)(A River, *Hadrianopolitarum.* *Hadrianople* is in *Thrace*, and well known; the River on the Reverse is the *Hebrus*, which runs near it.

N° 7. *R. S.* II. *IMP. GORDIANUS. PIUS. FEL. AUG.* His Head:)(*Diana, COlonia FLavia PACensis DEULTum.* See the Explanation of it in the Colonies of *Vaillant.*

N° 8. *D. D.* * III. The same Head:)(*Pallas, Corydallensium.* The Town of *Corydalla* was in *Lycia*, and Authors say little or nothing of it.

N° 9. *D. D.* IV. The same Head: *Diana, sub Scriba Aur. Antico quartum Nysaensium.* *Nysa* is in *Caria*, near the River *Meander.*

N° 10. *D. D.* V. *Gordianus*'s Head:)(An Urn with three Palms, *Conventus Pont. Metr. Neocæsareæ An.* 178. We have spoken of *Neocæsarea* of *Pontus*, and their Epoch, in Plate XVI. N° 6 and 7, which begun *ab U. C.* 817, and shews this Medal was stampt the Year 995, which was the 5th of *Gordian:* The Urn alludes to the Games.

N° 11. *D. D.* TRANQUILLINA. The Heads of *Gordianus Pius* and *Tranquillina* his Wife:)(A Figure before an Altar, *sub Tertulliano Marcianopolitarum.* We have mention'd this Town of *Thrace* several Times. See Plate VII. N° 12, and Plate XVIII, N° 3, and XIX, N° 3.

N° 12. *D. D.* *Furia Sabina Tranquillina Aug.* Her Head:)(A River, *Saittenorum Hyllus.* *Saittenus* of *Lydia*, see Plate N° 6.

PLATE

PLATE *the* TWENTY FIRST.

Fruria Sabina Tranquillina. Her Head:)(*Diana Ephesiorum Diana.* This Medal and the last are in *Vaillant*, but never Engraven before. N° 1. *D. D.*

SAB. TRANQVILLINA. AVG. Her Head:)(A Ship C. I. C. A. APA. D. D. *Col. Jul. Concordia Aug. Apamea Decreto Decurionum.* This fine Medal belongs to *Apamea* of *Bithinia*; see *Vaillant* in his Colonies, Vol. 2. p. 17. 27. 238. There are other Medals in *Vaillant* like this under *Philip* the young, and *Trebonianus Gallus* with the Letters C. I. C. A. A. P. which *Vaillant* reads thus, *Colonia Julia Carthago Antiqua Augusta Pia*; but the last A in ours shews that it must be read so. N° 2. *D. D.*

PHILIP, the Father, *Imp. C. M. Juli Philippus Aug.*)(The Genius of the Town with four other Figures at the sides, *COL. LAODI. METROPOLEOS. Δ. E.* This Medal belongs to *Laodicea* at Mount *Libanus*; the Figure in the middle is the Genius of this Colony, and the Figure swimming signifies the River *Orontes* near it; the four other Figures, I suppose, are the Genii of four other Towns subordinate to this Metropolis, which may be are *Emesa*, *Arethusa*, *Epiphanea* and *Larissa*. N° 3. *D. D.*

II. The same Head:)(*Esculapius* and three other Figures, *Bizyenorum. Bizya* is a Town in *Thrace*, in that part of the Country lying on the *Euxine Sea*, at the Head of Mount *Rodophe*. See *Pliny*, *lib.* 4. *c.* 11. where you'll find these remarkable Words, *Intus Bizya, arx regum Thraciæ, e Terei nefasto crimine invisa hirundinibus.* This, I suppose was struck to implore the Health of the Emperor, because there is *Esculapius* with a Patera, in which the Priestess empties another which she holds in her Hand, and before *Esculapius* there is the Goddess of Health and *Telesphorus*. N° 4. *R. Ed.*

* III. The same Head:)(*Hercules, Hadrianæ Diocesarensium Metrop.* This Medal appertains to *Diocesarea* of *Galilee*, which before was call'd *Sepphoris*. It was made the Metropolis by *Felix*, Governor of that Province, and by the Grant of *Hadrian* was call'd by his Name. The Interpretation of the Word ΚΕΝΝΑΤΩ I leave to the Learned. N° 5. *D. D.*

IV. The same Head:)(The three Graces dressed. *Sub Scriba Jul. Midero Rufo Germenorum.* See *Vaillant*, p. 161. N° 6. *D. D.*

V. *Phi-*

Nº 7. V. *Philip's* Head:)(*Esculapius*. This was struck at *Cyzicus*;
D. D. the Name of the Magistrate is not plain enough to be read.

PLATE *the* TWENTY SECOND.

Nº 1. PHILIP the Father and the Son, *Imperatores Cæsares Marci*
D. D. *Juli Philippi Augusti*:)(This Medal belongs to the *Colonia Antiochena*. See *Vaillant* on the Colonies, Vol. 2. p. 185.

Nº 2. *OTACILLA. Her Head, *Marcia Otacil. Severa Aug.*)(*A-*
D. D. *pollo, Nicomachus Pontifex Temenothyrensibus*. The Town of *Teme-*
lib. 1. c. 35. *nothyra* was betwixt *Lydia* and *Phrygia*. *Pausanias* says that some prodigious Bones of Giants were found there. This Medallion shews that the conjecture of *Vaillant*, where he says the Towns in that Neighbourhood were always govern'd by Arcons only, is wrong; because here is the Name of a Pontifex.

Nº 3. PHILIP the Son. *M. Julius Philippus Au.*)(A Figure sitting,
D. D. *Dorylaensium*. *Dorylea* was a Town of *Phrygia*.

Nº 4. DECIUS. His Head:)(*Tripodes COL. AV. TRO. Apollo* was
Cr. the principal Deity of *Colonia Troas*. See *Vaillant* on the Colonies.

Nº 5. II. *Imp. C. Trajanus Decius*, his Head: A Bridge with six Arches.
D. D. *Antiochensium Meander*. This Bridge was at *Antioch* of *Caria*, and was very magnificent. I suppose it was rebuilt by *Decius*, and so they put his Statue upon it crown'd by a Victory.

Nº 6. HERENNIA. ETRUSCILLA. Her Head:)(A Temple,
D. D. *Septimiæ Resainesiorum An.* 118. See *Vaillant* about *Resaina*, a Town of *Mesopotamia*, in his Colonies, *Tom. II. p.* 197. All the Medals of this Colony belong to the Family of *Decius*, and they have the same Epoch which suit with the Year of *Rome* 884, when *Hadrian* was in *Egypt*, in which time I think he founded this Place.

Nº 7. II. *Herennia Etruscilla Aug.* Her Head:)(An Eagle, S. C. It
D. D. belongs to *Antioch* of *Syria*. See *Vaillant* on the Colonies, p. 193 and 201.

PLATE *the* TWENTY THIRD.

Nº 1 *and* *ANNIA. ETRUSCILLA. 1. Her Head, *Anniam Aetruscil-*
2. *lam Au.*)(*Diana, Tarsi Metropoleos Primæ Solius Ciliciæ* S. C.
D. D. II. The same Head and Letters:)(*Bacchus*, the same Epigraph.

These

Theſe two Medals are very remarkable for the Title of *Annia* never known before in any one of *Etruſcilla*, which Title induces us to believe ſhe was deſcended from the Family of *M. Aurelius*, becauſe that was the primary Name of his Deſcendants.

QUINT' HERENNIO. A young Head, *Quin. Herennium Etruſcum Decium.*)(The Sepulchre of *Sardanapalus*, *Tarſi Metropoleos Primæ Solius Ciliciæ.* The reaſon why we ſay this is the Sepulchre of *Sardanapalus* is, becauſe that is the Opinion of *Begerus*, as may be ſeen in his *Theſ. Brand. Vol.* 1. *p.* 507. N° 3. D. D.

II. The ſame Head, *Imp. C. Etruſc. Decius Aug.*)(*Jupiter Philadelphenſium Neocororum.* See what has been ſaid of this Town amongſt the Town Medals. *Tolemeus* ſays that here was *Jovis fanum*, and this is the reaſon we find they Worſhip him on this Reverſe. N° 4. D. D.

III. The ſame Head :)(The Type of Colonies we have ſpoke of a little before, N° 6. of the laſt Plate of the Colony of *Reſaina* of *Meſopotamia* ; it is remarkable in this, that the Name of the Town is written with two N's. N° 5. D. D.

IV. The Head as before, *Imp. Caeſ. Ca. Meſ. Qu. Tr. Decius Aug.*)(A Temple. This Medal, that was ſtampt at the ſame Colony of *Reſaina* as before, has at the ſide of the Head the ſame Inſcription as *Trajanus Decius* ; but the Head I think is too young for him, and this is the reaſon why I aſcribe it to *Quintus Herennius.* N° 6. D. D.

*TREBONIANO. GALLO. His Head, *IMP. C. VIBI. TREBO. GALLUS. AUG.*)(Nine Figures, *AUG..... ALEXAND.....* This moſt rare Medal belongs to *Colonia Troas*, and the Reverſe perhaps ſignifies the Senate, or an Amphitheatre, or the nine Muſes; but if theſe laſt, I think there ſhould be *Apollo*'s too. N° 7. D. D. L. W.

II. *Imp. C. Cajus Vib. Gallus Aug.* His Head :)(Three Figures ſtanding, *ſub Caridemo Archonte*, or *Pontifice Cadoënorum.* The Situation of the Town *Cadi* is uncertain amongſt Geographers; ſome ſay it was in *Lydia*, others in *Phrygia* and in *Myſia.* The Figures on the Reverſe are *Pallas* and *Juno*, and that in the middle of 'em is the Prieſt that ſacrificed to them for the Proſperity of the Emperor. Pray obſerve the pointing on the *Greek* Legend round the Head, which is very wrong. N° 8. D. D.

VOLUSIAN. His Head, *Vibi Gallus Voluſ.*)(A Table with an Urn upon it, *Anazarbi Metr. Primæ Solius Ciliciæ S. C. An.* 270. N°. 9. D. D.

Ana-

Anazarbus is a famous Town of *Cilicia*, of which we have spoke before in the Plate XXV. N° 6. their Epoch begun *ab U. C.* 734. and by that we know this Medal was stampt the first Year of *Gallus* and *Volusianus*, *ab U. C.* 1004.

N° 10. II. *Imp. C. Bib. Gallus Volossianus.* His Head:)(The three
D. D. Graces, *Nicaensium.* This belongs to *Nice* in *Bithinia.*

PLATE *the* TWENTY FOURTH.

N° 1. EMILIAN. His Head. *IMP. AEMILIANUS. PIUS.*
D. D. *FEL. AUG.*)(The Emperor sacrificing, *P. M. TR. POT. S. C.* This Medal is extraordinary fine, and extremely well preserved; and it is to be suppos'd that it is very like him, and on this we plainly see the Physiognomy of a Moor as he was.

* SULPITIUS. ANTONINUS. An Emperor never taken Notice of before, has been published in our first Volume, p. 149.

N° 2. VALERIAN. His Head. *Imp. Caes. Pub. Li. Valerianus Aug.*
D. D.)(The twelve Signs and the Head of *Medusa* in the middle, *Aegensium Neocoræ Navarchidis.* We have spoke of *Egea* of *Cilicia* in the Plates XVII and XVIII. concerning *Diadumenianus.* The Staff surrounded with a Serpent before the Head of *Valerian*, signifies the Worship of *Esculapius*; the twelve Signs on the Reverse Symbolically denote the great Power of the *Romans* in subduing all the World, and the Head of *Medusa* in the middle has reference to the Name of the Town, that being always upon the Shield of *Minerva*, who was call'd *Egides*, being cover'd with a Goat's Skin, which in *Greek* is called *Egea.*

N° 3. II. The same Head:)(A Woman sacrificing crown'd by a Victory,
D. D. *sub Prætore Balerio Aristomaco Mytilenæorum.* This Magistrate's Name is in *Vaillant* under *Valerian*; the Woman's Figure is that of *Cybele*, having a Child in her Arms in Swadling Clouts. He is one of the Sons of *Gallienus*, and the *Mitilenians* compliment him and *Valerian*, by putting this Child to be brought up under the Care of *Cybele*, and his being crown'd by a Victory, as an Omen of his happy Conquests when he becomes Emperor.

N° 4. III. *Valerian*'s Head:)(*Cybele, Smyrnæorum ter Neocororum sub*
D. D. *Prætore Phileta Hippici F.* See *Vaillant*'s *Greece.*

IV. The

IV. The same Head:)(*Diana, Cretiensium Flavipolitarum.* This was a Town of *Bithynia* upon the River *Parthenius* near *Claudiopolis*, where *Antinous* was born. N° 5. *D. D.*

*VALERIAN and GALLIENUS. Two Heads, *Valerianus Gallienus P. Licinii Augg.*)(*Castor* and *Pollux*, and a Bull's Head between 'em, *Addensium An.* 12. *Addea* was a Town of *Mesopotamia* upon the River *Euphrates.* All the Towns thereabouts worshipped these two Brothers and *Neptune*, to whom the *Romans*, when they imbarked upon the *Euphrates*, sacrificed a Bull, as *Tacitus* says, *Annal. lib.* 6. *cap.* 37. and I suppose this Medal was stampt when *Valerian* embarked upon that River when he marched against *Sapores* King of *Persia*, which was about the sixth Year of his Reign *ab U. C.* 1012. Then if the IB on this Medal is an Epoch, and signifies 12, it is to be suppos'd that the People of *Addea* begun to reckon their Years from the Year of *Rome* 1000. N° 6. *Cr.*

PLATE *the* TWENTY FIFTH.

II. Two Heads as before of *Valerian* and *Gallienus*:)(In a Laurell Crown *Didymio-Milesiorum*, and in the out-side of it *sub Archonte Aur. Diogene. Miletus* is a very famous Town in *Ionia*, and the People were call'd *Didymi* on the Account of the Worship of *Apollo Didymeus. Thales* one of the seven Wise Men of *Greece*, and *Timotheus* a Musician, and *Anassimander* a Physician were born there. This is the same Medal which has been taken Notice of by the most learned Father *Anselmo Bonduri* in his last Work, Vol. 1. p. 122, but how much he is mistaken in reading the Inscription, evidently appears by perusing what he writes upon it. N° 1. *D. D.*

GALLIENUS. His Head alone, *Imp. C. Pub. Gallienus*:)(The same Emperor armed on Horseback, *Aphrodisiensium.* For the Town of *Aphrodisia*, see what has been said amongst the Town Medals; by this Medal those People mean to advance the Glory of *Gallienus*, he being reputed effeminate; but they represent him here, stout, warlike, and ready to overthrow his Enemies. N° 2. *D. D.*

II. The same Head, *Pub. Li. Gallienus*:)(A Figure upon a Lyon, *Attudensium.* See what has been said of *Attuda* amongst the Town Plates: The Figure on the Reverse upon a Lyon is *Atides* the Lover of *Cybele*, to whom the Lyon was ascribed; he is dressed almost like a Woman, because he was an Eunuch. N° 3. *D. D.*

III. The Head as before, *Imp. C. Pub. Gallienus Aug.*)(Two *Athletes*, *Aegaeorum Neocoræ Classicæ An.* 300. It has been said al- N° 4. *D. D.*

ready, that the Epoch of this Town of *Cilicia* begun *ab V.C.* 707. so that this Medal was stampt in the Year of *Rome* 1006, being the first of *Valerian* and *Gallienus*. The *Athletes* on the Reverse allude to the Games.

N° 5. D. D. IV. The same Head:)(A Figure standing betwixt *Pallas* and *Mercury*, *Syedrensium*. *Syedra* was a Maritime Town of *Pamphylia* betwixt the two Rivers *Mela* and *Selinus*; the Figure arm'd in the middle of the two Deities, I take to be that of *Gallienus*, who is guided by them in his Enterprises.

N° 6. D. D. V. *Gallienus*'s Head:)(A Capricorn upon a Globe, *Anazarbi Metrop. Primæ Solius Ciliciæ Decreto Senatus An.* 272. The Epoch of *Anazarbus* began *ab V. C.* 734, so that the Year 272 answers to the first of *Gallienus*. The Capricorn relates to *Augustus*, who had been a Benefactor to this Town, and gave 'em their Epoch.

N° 7. D. D. VI. The same Head:)(A Temple. As the Reverse of this Medal is not well preserved, 'tis supposed it may have the same Inscription as that produced by *Vaillant*, p. 180, that is ΑΠΟΛΛΩΝΙΑΤΑΝ. ΠΡΟϹ. ΡΥΝΔΑΚΩ; but ours is inserted on purpose on the Account of the peculiar Dress of the Head, and the Inscription round it.

N° 8. D. D. SALONINA, her Head, *Cornelia Salonina Aug. An.* 11.)(*Jupiter Coracesiorum*. *Coracesius* was a Castle of *Cilicia* upon the River *Mela* near *Syedra*. The Year 11 relates to the Empire of *Gallienus*.

N° 9. D. D. II. The same Head with the Year 10.)(A Victory that shows a Crown of Laurel to *Salonina*, *Pergæa Diana Inviolabilis*. *Pergæa*, a Town of *Pamphylia*, was famous for the Worship of *Diana*.

PLATE *the* TWENTY SIXTH.

N° 1. L. W. CORNELIUS SALONINUS. His Head. *Corn. Valerianus Caes.*)(*Apollo Colophoniorum*. *Colophon* is a Towin *Ionia* famous for the Oracle of *Apollo Clarius*.

N° 2. R. A. VALERIAN, the Younger. *Imp. C.P. L. Valeriani A. P. P.*)(Fortune, *Tarsi Metropoleos Primæ Solius Ciliciæ Decreto Senatus*.

N° 3. D. D. II. The same Head....*P. C. P. LIC. VALERIANUS.*)(A Capricorn. C. G. I. H. P. *Colonia Julia Hipponensis Pia*. *Hippo Regio* is a Town of *Africa*, which was made a *Roman* Colony.

COR

*CORNELIA. SUPERA. Her Head. *Cai. Cor. Superam Aug.*)(*Juliensium Philœsima Archonte iterum.* This is the only *Greek* Medal that ever was seen of *Cornelia Supera*, which has been published by *Vaillant* and Father *Banduri*; but both of them are mistaken, as appears by comparing the Intaglie of the first of 'em with ours. *Banduri* will have it, that by the Workmanship of the *Latin* Medals of *Supera*, she must have been the Wife of *Gallus*, and not of young *Valerian*; but I say that since Authors make no mention of her, it is impossible to judge so nicely of the Workmanship of a Medal, as to distinguish whether it was made five or six Years before or after. N° 4. D. D.

**C. POSTVMVS. P. F. AVG.* His radiant Head:)(A Woman standing with a Pair of Scales and a *Cornucopia*, *COL. CL AGRIP. COS. IIII.* *Agrippina* the Mother of *Nero*, and Wife of *Claudius*, was born in the Town of *Vbij*, to which she gave her Name, and called it *Agrippina*, and thither she sent a Colony of *Veterans*, *ab V C.* 804. *Vitellius* sent the Dagger to this Town, with which *Otho* killed himself, and he dedicated it to *Mars*; this Town is now known by the Name of *Colonia*. N° 5. D. D.

II. *IMP. C. M. CASS. LAT. POSTVMVS. P. F. AVG.* His Head:)(A Triumphal Arch, *FELICITAS. S. C.* This Arch relates to the Victory over the *Germans*, for which *Postumus* was called *Germanicus Maximus*. N° 6. D. D.

YOUNG MACRIANUS. His Head, *IMP. C. FVL. MACRIANVS P. F. AVG.*)(*Jupiter*, *JOVI. CONSERVATORI.* — *The same Head, *Ti. Ful. Jul. Macrian....*)(Castra Prætoria, *Nicænsium.* The first Medal has on the Reverse a Star before *Jupiter*, which signifies the *East*, where he and his Father had left Part of their Forces with *Quietus* his Brother. And the second is the only *Greek* Medal of young *Macrianus* that yet has appear'd, if we except the *Egyptian* one stampt at *Nice* in *Bithinia*, at the Time, I suppose, when he and his Father passed thither in their Way to *Thrace*, and perhaps they made a Stand here with their Armies, which is typify'd by the *Castra Prætoria* on the Reverse. N°. 7. L. N° 8. D. D.

PLATE *the* TWENTY SEVENTH.

*CLAUDIUS GOTICUS. His Head. *IMP. CAES. CLAVDIV.*)(Three Ensigns of Legions, *ANTIOCH. C L. S. P.* This Medal was stampt at *Antioch* in *Pisidia*, on the Account, as I suppose, of some Kindness of *Claudius* to it, since we see the Town does N° 1. R. S.

not

not use the same Titles as before, which were *Cesarea Augusta*, but calls herself *Antiochæ Claudiæ*, and the *S. P.* on the Reverse I think is put for *S. R. Senatus Romanus*, if *Senatus Populus* be not meant by it.

N° 2. D. D. * II. The same Head, *Imp. C. M. Aur. Claudius Aug.*)(A Ship with a Sail, *Prætore Septimio Pontica Cyzicenorum bis Neocororum.* We have spoken of *Cyzicus* several Times; but what is remarkable on this Medallion, is the pointing of the Inscription on the Side of the Head.

N° 3. D. D. CARAUSIUS. The first Medal of *Carausius* has a Temple on the Reverse, in which is the Figure of *Rome*; and it is to be observ'd, that the Word *Rome* is without a Diphthong, whereas the next Word
N° 4 D. D. has it in the Beginning, *Aetern.* —— II. The second Medal has on the Reverse two Hands join'd, to shew the Union of the Soldiers,
N° 5. Mr *Bardon*. with these Letters *CONCORDIA. MILIT.* — III. The third has a Victory on the Reverse, and these Words *VIRTUS AUG.*
N° 6. D. D. —— *IV. The fourth has the Head of *Carausius* in an Helmet *VIRTUS CARAUSI.*)(The Type of Peace, *PAX. AUG.* to shew
N° 7. Mr *Bardon*. that his Virtue was that which brought Peace to his People.——* V. The fifth Medal is a very considerable one, since it makes mention of a Legion which was in *Britain* in *Carausius*'s Time, *LEG. IIII. FL.* which *Legio* is also on the Medals of *Gallienus*, *Legio IIII. Flavia P. VI. F.* and was by *Vespasian* appointed for *Syria*, according to *Dio*. The Lion signifies Strength, and the Thunderbolts the Fierceness and Velocity which the Soldiers used in conquering their Enemies.

N° 8. D. D. ALECTUS. His Head :)(The Type of Health, *SALUS AUG.* This is the only Silver Medal of *Alectus* that I have yet seen worth publishing, they being very scarce.

To say something of the exergual Letters of these Medals, I'll set down here how I read 'em; *viz.* RSR. *Reipublicæ Securitas Restituta.* MSR. *Moneta Signata Rigoduni.* ML. *Moneta Londinensis*, or *Municipium Londinium.* Indeed I do not positively say, that they ought to be read thus; for I know very well Antiquaries have not yet agreed on the reading of these and other Letters, which are so frequent on the Medals of the Lower Empire. To conclude, I ask Pardon of the Learned, that I have pass'd over some very considerable Medals in this Book with such short Reflections, when they might justly deserve a maturer Discussion.

FINIS.